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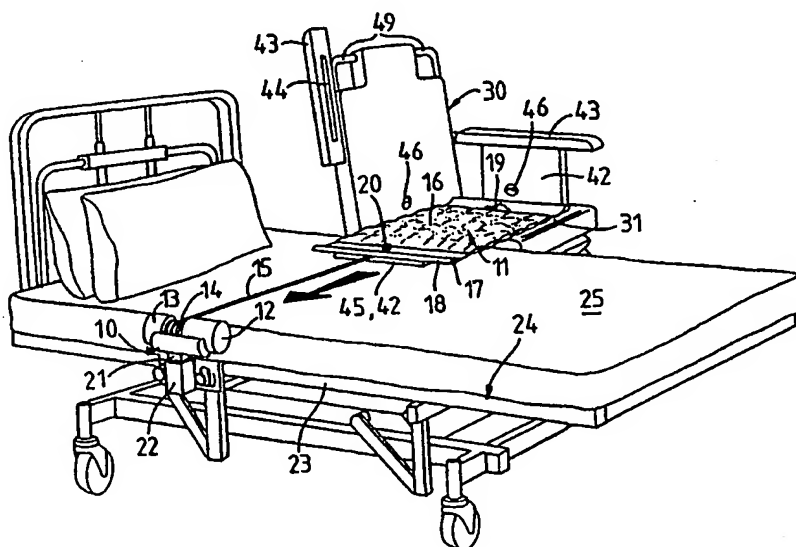
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(54) Title: APPARATUS FOR MOVING DISABLED PERSONS



(57) Abstract

Apparatus and method for transferring disabled persons horizontally on a slider (11) from a first supporting surface to an adjacent supporting surface by using a cable winch (10) to apply tension to a cable (15) to drag the slider (11) (and the person thereon) from one surface to the other. The cable and/or the winch is/are relocatable to drag the slider substantially horizontally in the opposite direction. Either or both of the supporting surfaces may be on platforms (beds, seats etc) supported by lifting devices (39, 60, 63) and bridging means (42) may be provided on the platforms. The apparatus can be integrated into a bed, trolley, wheelchair or a medical, nursing or sanitary installation.

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APPARATUS FOR MOVING DISABLED PERSONS

This invention concerns apparatus for moving disabled persons.

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It is known to use a mechanical hoist to raise and lower a seat or sling on which a person is supported to raise that person; and to move the hoist to a support so that the person can be shifted from the seat or sling onto
10 that support.

Problems arise where such a person needs to be lifted in confined spaces which preclude access for such hoists because of their bulk and operational space requirements.

15

Furthermore, such hoists are of only partial assistance in moving such persons because they have to be manhandled onto and off the hoist's seats or slings. Such manhandling often gives rise to further problems e.g. pain
20 or even injury to such persons, and excessive efforts by the operatives can cause them injuries.

In particular, such hoists have a selection of slings for different functions to maintain the safety and comfort
25 of the occupant. Choosing the correct one and loading a person onto the hoist can cause anxiety to the occupant and to the operator. Hoists require under-furniture clearance which necessitates the use of small castors. This in turn leads to difficulty in manoeuvring the loaded hoist. The

occupant has to be restrained from swaying when moving. Essentially this type of equipment is designed solely for use by persons having no ability to assist in their own transfer.

5

The present invention seeks to reduce said problems.

The invention provides a method of transferring a disabled person from a first supporting surface to a second supporting surface comprising the steps of:-

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- (a) locating a winch cable to extend across the second supporting surface to the first supporting surface, and inserting a flexible slider between said person and the first supporting surface;
- 15
- (b) connecting said winch cable to one margin of the slider;
 - (c) actuating a winch to apply tension to the cable to drag the slider from the first to the second surface carrying said person therewith; and, optionally,
- 20
- (d) removing the slider from beneath said person.

The method preferably includes the step of bringing said surfaces into a relationship wherein the second surface is level with or slightly lower than the first surface.

25

The winch cable may subsequently be relocated to

extend across the first supporting surface to the second supporting surface and be re-attached to the opposite margin of the slider so that actuation of the winch applies tension to the cable to drag the slider back onto the first
5 supporting surface.

The invention includes apparatus constructed for use in performing said method, and which apparatus includes a cable winch, a slider and connector means to connect the
10 cable to the slider, together with a support comprising a platform which provides a supporting surface and bridging means to bridge the gap between the first and second supporting surfaces; and including a mounting for locating the cable winch in relation to the platform.

15

For lifting and moving disabled persons in accordance with the invention, the apparatus preferably further comprises platform lifting means mounted on the support to raise and lower the platform, the cable winch being
20 directly or indirectly connected to the platform for drawing the cable of the winch across the platform.

In embodiments of the apparatus the apparatus further includes a mast assembly which comprises a mast, a jib, and
25 a mounting for locating the mast assembly for movement relative to the support so that the jib is movable to alongside the support, the winch being operable to retract the cable to a free end of the jib for transferring persons

to and/or from the support in accordance with the invention.

The apparatus of the present invention more particularly comprises a cable winch secured, or adapted to be secured by a mounting, to or adjacent to a support so that a cable of the winch can be extended across a platform provided on the support, a slider which can be inserted between a disabled person and a surface on which said person is supported, and a connector to releasably connect an end of the slider to the cable so that operation of the winch drags said slider across said surface and onto said platform to transfer the person from the surface to the platform.

15

The mounting in one embodiment is attached or attachable on or to a handrail or structural member alongside or adjacent the support located in a medical, nursing or sanitary installation.

20

In other embodiments the support is in the form of a bed, wheelchair, stretcher or trolley, and the platform provides a supporting surface on which a person can sit, recline or lie; and wherein the winch is releasably connected to the platform by the mounting.

The winch is preferably carried by a mast assembly which is pivotally connected to said platform, which mast

assembly preferably comprises a mast and a jib extending from a free end of the mast, and the cable is extendable from and retractable to a free end of the jib.

5 The winch may be mounted on the jib, or the winch may be mounted on the mast and the free end of the jib may be provided with cable guide means.

 Either or both of the mast and the jib may be
10 extendable.

 The winch is preferably electrically driven, remotely controllable, and operated from a low voltage DC supply. The supply is preferably provided by a portable,
15 rechargeable unit.

 The flexible slider preferably has a beam along at least one margin to receive the drag force applied by the connector and to distribute said force to said margin.
20

 The undersurface of the slider preferably has a lower co-efficient of friction than the upper surface.

 The apparatus preferably further includes lifting
25 means lifting means to raise and lower the platform.

 The lifting means is preferably operated from the or a low voltage, portable, rechargeable unit, which is

The lifting means is preferably operated from the or a low voltage, portable, rechargeable unit, which is preferably stowed in or carried by the apparatus.

- 5 The unit may include or power a compressor, and the lifting means is preferably powered by compressed air from the compressor.

 The winch may be releasably secured to a frame part
10 of the platform by a mounting which is adapted to enable the winch to be secured alternatively to a frame part of a hospital bed, stretcher or trolley, or to a handrail or support frame.

- 15 One embodiment of the apparatus for moving disabled persons is in the form of a wheelchair comprising a seat, a slider, a powered lifting means for raising and lowering the seat, a powered leg support device attachable to a front end of the seat, a powered lifting device separable
20 from the wheelchair, a cable winch, and means to connect the cable of the winch to the slider, and a remotely control unit to selectively energise said lifting means, the leg support device, the lifting device and said winch for use in raising a person on the lifting device and then
25 drawing the raised person on the slider from the lifting device onto the seat by means of the cable winch.

 The lifting means, leg support device and lifting

device are preferably pneumatically operated.

The lifting means and the lifting device may each comprise a plurality of pneumatically inflatable bags 5 secured on on top of the other, each bag including internal connection means to limit separation of an upper panel from a lower panel of the bag.

The apparatus preferably further includes a pressure 10 sensitive control unit constructed and arranged to receive a single compressed air supply and to distribute the compressed air sequentially to a plurality of outlets which, in use, are connected to the bags, so that, starting with the lowermost, each bag is inflated in turn to a 15 predetermined pressure and is pneumatically isolated from the supply before inflation of the next above bag commences.

The lifting device, when deflated, is preferably 20 sufficiently flexible and thin to be slid or eased under a disabled person; and preferably provides sufficient lift to raise the uppermost surface of the device approximately to the level of the seat in its lowermost condition.

25 The seat or platform is preferably provided with bridging means, e.g. flank panels, pivotally mounted on the sides of the seat or platform. The seat may also have a backrest and optionally armrests pivotally mounted on the

backrest.

Guide means for guiding the cable is preferably provided on or in the backrest and the flank panels.

5

The apparatus preferably comprises a mast assembly which includes a mast mounted for arcuate movement on a rear part of the seat or platform to carry a jib which, with the mast in an upright condition, projects over the
10 seat or platform.

The mast is preferably movable to shift the jib to either side of the seat or platform, and is preferably extendable and retractable to vary the spacing between the
15 jib and the platform or seat.

The winch may be mounted on the mast or the jib, or mountable on alternative mountings provided on both the jib and the platform. The mast and jib may be provided with
20 cable guide means. The mast is preferably driven to move pivotally by a low voltage, remotely controllable motor. A further motor may be provided to extend and retract the mast.

25 In another embodiment the apparatus for moving disabled persons is in the form of a bed or trolley comprising a platform, a winch mounted on a mast assembly pivotally mounted at one end of the platform, the mast

assembly comprising a jib mounted on a free end of a mast to extend towards the other end of the platform, said winch having a cable which is extendable from and retractable to and a free end of the jib; said mast assembly being
5 pivotally movable to swing the jib from one side of the platform to the other side of the platform.

The backrest and/or a chassis of the wheelchair preferably provides stowage, e.g. for the or a slider and
10 ancillary devices.

In accordance with the present invention a bath or bath installation incorporates apparatus for moving disabled persons which comprises a slider, an elevating
15 support located in the bath, a cable winch mounted on or adjacent to the bath, and guide means to guide a winch cable from the winch to alongside the elevating support, connector means to connect the cable to the slider so that in use the winch can be operated to draw the slider with a
20 person thereon approximately in the plane of the support from outside the bath onto the support after the support has been raised to approximately the level of a brim of the bath.

25 The invention will be described further, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying diagrammatic drawings wherein:-

FIGURES 1 and 2 are perspective views of a first embodiment of apparatus of the invention showing the arrangement of the apparatus for use in transferring a person to a framed bed from a wheelchair and vice versa;

5

FIGURES 3 and 4 show a frame assembly providing a mounting of the apparatus for use on a frameless bed;

FIGURES 5, 6 and 7 show a second embodiment of the apparatus in the form of a wheelchair in side, front and rear elevation respectively;

FIGURES 8, 9 and 9A show the arrangement of the second embodiment, without and with an auxiliary leg lifting device, respectively, for use in transferring a person from a wheelchair to a bed;

FIGURE 10 is a view similar to FIGURE 8 showing the arrangement for transferring a person from the bed to the wheelchair;

FIGURE 11 shows the arrangement of the wheelchair of the second embodiment for drawing a person rearwardly onto the wheelchair;

25

FIGURES 12 and 13 show the arrangement of the second embodiment together with an auxiliary lifting device, in two stages, for lifting a person from a floor and

transferring the person to the wheelchair;

FIGURE 14 shows an auxiliary control device in conjunction with the auxiliary lifting device;

5

FIGURE 15 is a schematic pneumatic/electrical diagram of the control device;

FIGURE 16 is a circuit diagram of a compressor and power
10 unit of the wheelchair;

FIGURE 17 shows a diagrammatic general arrangement of the control system with some functional parts of the second embodiment.

15

FIGURE 18 shows a perspective view of a bath installation incorporating a third embodiment of the apparatus;

FIGURE 19 shows a rear perspective view of a fourth embodiment of the apparatus in the form of a hospital bed;

20

FIGURE 20 shows the bed with a trolley alongside for transfer of a person to the bed, and

FIGURES 21A and 21B shows modifications of the winch
25 mounting applicable to the second and fourth embodiments.

Referring to FIGURES 1 and 2, the first embodiment of the apparatus includes a cable winch 10 and a slider 11.

The winch has a British Standard SELV motor, e.g. a 12 volt DC motor 12 to drive, via a gear 13, a drum 14 on which is wound its cable 15. The gear 13 includes a manually or remotely actuatable release mechanism (not shown) to permit
5 cable to be unwound manually from the drum, or the winch may be reversible to unwind cable from the drum.

The slider 11 includes a flexible panel 16 (preferably padded or inflatable to form a thin cushion)
10 having a beam 17 in a pocket 18 at each end or each side. Adjacent a mid-part of each beam there is a keyhole or other shaped opening 19 through which a connector 20, such as a knob on one end of the cable, may be inserted so as to be trapped against the beam.

15

The winch 10 has a post 21 which is insertable into socket mountings 22 located on supports, such as, in this example, on each side of a frame 23 of a bed 24, and at the rear and at each side of a seat 31 of a wheelchair 30.
20 However, instead of providing fixed mountings on each support unit (such as a bed, chair, stretcher, trolley or the like providing a platform having a surface on which a person may be supported e.g. may lie, recline or sit), the winch may have a G-clamp type of mounting arranged to clamp
25 onto (to secure the winch to) any rigid bar, tube or angle frame member of the platform or a frame or chassis of such a support.

In use, the winch and slider are arranged so that the cable extends across the platform of a second support unit (the mattress 25 in FIGURE 1 and the seat 31 in FIGURE 2) and the slider is disposed between the person to be moved and the platform of the first support unit (e.g. the seat 31 in FIGURE 1), the cable is connected to the end or side of the slider proximal to the second unit, and the winch is driven to drag the slider onto the platform of the second support unit. The person being transferred does not have to be lifted or shifted manually, merely given gentle support for stability and reassurance if needed.

The example of slider shown is intended to be sat on by the person being moved. Longer versions of the slider with lateral beams may be employed for shifting a person in a prone condition between elongate support units such as beds, trolleys, stretchers or operating tables, as indicated in broken lines in FIGURE 9A.

To facilitate sliding movement of the slider 11, the undersurface has a much lower co-efficient of friction than the upper surface.

Although in the example shown the slider has pockets 18 at each end, further pockets may be provided along each side to receive lateral beams for supporting the panel in those instances where the slider has to traverse a significant gap between support units. Alternatively, the

slider may be pneumatically inflatable so as to have sufficient beam strength to bridge significant gaps.

The beams are preferably removable to facilitate both removal of the slider from beneath a person, and the laundering of the panel.

For use of the apparatus on support units lacking any exposed rigid frame and in which the platform is resilient, usually divan beds having a mattress platform, the apparatus includes the frame assembly 32 shown in FIGURES 3 and 4, which has a rear portion 33 on which the winch is mounted and in which a lower portion 34 is telescopically held by clamp bolts 35. An upper portion 36 lies under the mattress 25 to engage a divan or base 26, and a base portion 37 engages under the divan or base 26. The divan or base 26 is clamped between the upper and lower portions 36 and 37. The portions 36 and 37 are respectively pivotally connected to the portions 33 and 34 so that the assembly can be collapsed for storage.

Referring to FIGURES 1 and 2 and 5 to 13, in both embodiments, the apparatus includes the wheelchair 30 or a wheelchair 30A in which the seat 31, together with a backrest 38, is supported on lifting means 39 in the form of an internally mechanically stabilised pneumatically powered bellows. The base of the lifting means 39 is located on a wheeled chassis 40, which chassis provides

stowage for an underslung electrical power supply and air compressor unit 41. The chassis has front and rear castor wheels 28 provided with brakes 29.

5 Each side of the seat 31 has bridging means, in the form of a flank panel 42, detachably and pivotally connected thereto, and each side of the backrest has an armrest 43 detachably and pivotally connected thereto. The underside of each armrest has a slot 44 therein to receive
10 the free end 45 of the flank panel at that side of the wheelchair. During transfer, the armrest proximal to the bed is swung up and rearwards to alongside the backrest to serve as a transverse extension of the latter, and the flank panel is swung down to bridge between the seat and
15 the mattress 25.

The wheelchair is provided with guide means in the form of cable guiding ports 46 in the centres of portions of the flank panels and backrest generally just above a
20 seat level.

The rear of the backrest carries stowage (such as a bin, trough or rack) 47 to receive parts of the apparatus and ancillary devices.

25

In the first embodiment the backrest 38 is detachable from the seat 31 to allow four way access to the seat.

In the second embodiment (FIGURES 5, 6 and 7) the wheelchair 30A has a mast and jib assembly or structure 50 mounted on a raised rear frame extension 48 of the seat, and the backrest 38 has a frame (not shown except for parts 5 49 exposed to form handles) which is fixed to the frame of the seat.

The structure 50 enables a single mounting 51 to be provided on the structure to secure the winch 10, and gives 10 much greater freedom for moving a person in conditions wherein a support unit is disposed so that access to one side thereof is precluded, e.g. where a bed is disposed alongside a wall, or where the support unit is a bathlift in a bath against a wall.

15

The structure 50 comprises a mast 52 mounted for moving about an elevated central fore and aft axis on the seat frame extension 48 to the rear of an arcuate rack 53 centred on said axis and fixed to the extension 48; a worm 20 54 which has a drive motor 27 and is mounted on the mast to engage the rack 53, and a jib 55 forwardly cantilevered from the upper end of the mast. The structure is provided with cable guide means, such as pulley wheels 56, so that the cable 15 runs from the winch up the mast and along or 25 within the jib to the free end of the jib.

In use for transferring a person to or from the bed 24, the wheelchair 30A is brought to abut one side of the

bed and the seat 31 is raised or lowered by means of the lifting means 39 until it is approximately level with the top of the mattress 25, before the armrest 43 and flank panel 41 proximal thereto are swung, respectively up and down, to provide clear access between the seat and the bed. For transferring a person from the seat to the bed, the worm 54 is then driven to swing the mast down until it overlies the bed and locates the jib 55 at the other side of the bed, remote from the wheelchair. The release mechanism of the gear 13 is actuated and sufficient cable 15 is drawn from the winch and across the bed to enable the connector to be engaged with the slider. These operations may be performed before the armrest and flank panel are moved up and down. Thereafter the winch is operated to draw the slider 11 (in the direction arrowed in FIGURES 8 and 9) from the seat onto the bed. For transferring a person in the reverse direction, the above procedure is modified in that the worm 54 is driven in the reverse direction until the jib is located to the side of the wheelchair remote from the bed, and the cable 15 is run through the port 46 in the flank panel at that side and across the seat before being connected to the slider, as shown in FIGURE 10.

From FIGURES 5 and 8 to 10, it can be seen that the cable leaves or approaches the slider generally in a plane which passes through the ports 46 in the flank panels and backrest, irrespective of the angular position of the mast.

To enable a person to be drawn rearwards into the wheelchair, e.g. from a stool or lifting device (not shown in FIGURE 11), the wheelchair 30A has supplementary guide pulleys 57 mounted externally at the junction of the mast and jib and on one side of the mast level with the port 46 in the backrest so that, as shown in FIGURE 11, the cable 15 can be run back and down from the free end of the jib, and forwards from the mast through said port and across the seat to the front of the wheelchair. (In the first embodiment, the winch 10 can be secured on a mounting to the rear of the seat so that the cable 15 can be run forwards, and straight through said port if the backrest is in place).

To enable the jib 55 to be moved towards and away from the seat 31 for varying the headroom over the seat and to span beds, trolleys or baths of different widths, the mast 52 is of telescopic form and has a mast extension motor 58 at its lower end to move an inner part 59 which carries the jib 55, as shown in FIGURES 5 and 11.

The apparatus preferably includes auxiliary lifting devices. For example, a pneumatically powered leg lifting and supporting device 60 is shown attached to the front of the seat in FIGURE 9. This device 60 can be inflated by the unit 41 via a hose connection 97 (shown in FIGURE 9) from a deflated condition, in which a cushion panel 61 hangs in front of the wheelchair, to a condition in which

the panel 61 projects forwards level with the seat to lift and support the persons leg or legs during transfer, and during conveyance in the wheelchair. The device 60 can be removed and stowed in the storage 47.

5

The device 60 is particularly useful for supporting a person so that the person's legs are not bent, and for such persons the larger slider 11A indicated in broken lines in FIGURE 9A is preferably employed.

10

An auxiliary lifting device 63 is shown in FIGURES 12 to 14, which comprises three superimposed bags 64, 65 and 66 secured together. Each bag contains internal flexible links, e.g. may be made of a "drop-thread" material, to
15 connect the upper and lower panels internally, so as to keep them parallel by limiting the vertical separation thereof when the bag is inflated; and each bag is provided with a respective inflation hose 67. The device 63 is, in this embodiment, pneumatically inflated via a pressure
20 sensitive control unit 68 (FIGURE 14) which is arranged so that the bags are inflated sequentially and automatically when it is energised electrically and supplied with compressed air as hereinafter described.

25 The bags are dimensioned so that, when fully inflated, the overall height of the device 63 is slightly greater than the height of the seat 31 in its lowermost condition. The device 63 when deflated is thin, flexible

and can be folded or rolled up and stowed in the storage 47 together with the control unit 68.

Referring to FIGURE 12, the device 63 is intended to be inserted, together with the slider 11, under a person who is unable to get up from a floor. Insertion may well only require the person to be rolled or to be rocked so that the person's hips are raised slightly, without requiring the person to be lifted bodily. If required a further slider 11 may be interposed between the device 63 and the floor. When the person is seated on the device 63, the wheelchair 30A (or 30) is brought alongside (or the person and device are slid on the further slider to alongside the wheelchair), the proximal armrest is raised to release the flank panel (FIGURE 12). The device 63 is inflated and prior to or during inflation the flank panel is inserted between the device and the slider, so as to bridge the space between the seat and the device as shown in FIGURE 13. The cable 15 is then run across the seat from the other side and connected to the slider before the winch is actuated to draw the slider (and person thereon) onto the lowered seat.

Referring to FIGURES 14 and 15, the control unit 68 provides connections 69 for the three hoses 67, and has an input hose 70 and electrical lead 71 for connecting the unit to the power supply and compressor unit 41 to receive compressed air and an electrical supply. The unit 68 has

internally three solenoid actuated valves 72, 73 and 74 and three pressure sensitive switching arrangements (represented in FIGURE 15 as three pressure sensitive switches 75, 76 and 77). When pressure is first supplied to the unit and the latter is electrically energised, switch 75 energises the valve 72 which opens to supply compressed air to the bottom bag 64, and valves 73 and 74 remain closed. When the bag 64 is inflated to a predetermined pressure, switch 75 responds to de-energise (and thus close) valve 72 to energise switch 76 via which valve 73 is opened for inflating the middle bag 65 until it reaches a predetermined pressure at which the switch 76 responds to de-energise valve 73 and energise valve 74 via switch 77 for inflating the top bag 66. When the top bag is inflated to a predetermined pressure at which switch 77 responds to de-energise valve 74, inflation of the device is automatically halted, and the device is held inflated by the closed valves. The person operating the apparatus is free, during inflation of the device, to attend the person being lifted. The unit 68 may have an internal electrical power supply and energisation switch as indicated in broken lines in FIGURE 15.

The switching arrangements have considerable hysteresis, e.g. the said predetermined pressure is considerably higher than the pressure at which the switches revert to their normal (unpressurised) conditions. The device is deflatable by disconnection of the hoses 67 after

the person has been transferred to the wheelchair (or other support).

Referring to FIGURES 16 and 17, the various lifting
5 means 39 and lifting devices 60, 63, the winch motor 12,
(optionally also the gear release mechanism), the mast
extension motor 58 and the worm motor 27 are controllable
by a control system (FIGURE 17) including a remote hand
control unit 80 and controls (FIGURES 16 and 17) in the
10 compressor and power unit 41.

The unit 41 has at least two, and preferably three
independent compressed air outlets 78. One of the outlets
is connected by a pipe (not shown) in a flexible guide 84
15 (FIGURE 7 only) to the lifting means 39, and two further
outlets are connected by pipes 85 (via the guide 84) to
auxiliary compressed air output connectors 86 and 87 under
the seat 31 as shown in FIGURE 7. Each outlet is
controlled by a respective solenoid actuated valve V_1 , V_2
20 or V_3 , which valves and a dump or depressurisation valve V_D
are connected to a common supply line from a compressor 79.
In the simplified circuit shown in FIGURE 16, each of V_1 ,
 V_2 or V_3 is controlled from a respective switch S_1 , S_2 or
 S_3 on the hand unit 80. Each switch has an inflate or "up"
25 position, an "off" position and a deflate or "down"
position. In the "up" position the motor 81 driving the
compressor is switched on via relay M1 and the respective
valve is opened via relays shown in FIGURE 16. In the

"down" position the switch opens the respective valve and the dump valve V_D but does not energise the motor 81. A safety pressure switch SP isolates the motor 81 if a predetermined safety pressure is exceeded in the common supply line.

Referring to FIGURE 17, the unit 41 includes a controller 82 which includes relays (not shown) for controlling the electrical power supply to the winch motor 12, the worm motor 27, and the mast motor 58, as well as the relays shown in FIGURE 16, and, if provided, for actuating the winch release mechanism, as well as the relays shown in FIGURE 16 for controlling the valves V_1 , V_2 , V_3 and V_D , and circuitry (not shown) for energising auxiliary electrical outlets 83 (also shown under the seat 31 in FIGURE 7).

The hand control unit 80 is shown in more detail in FIGURE 17 and comprises several push-button switches numbered 1 to 8 in the figure and a function change switch 84 having stable positions A and B.

The switches control the functions of the apparatus, e.g. as listed in the following table.

25

<u>BUTTON NO.</u>	<u>FUNCTION A</u>	<u>FUNCTION B</u>
1	Raise seat	Raise seat
2	Lower seat	Lower seat

3	Winch in	Winch in
4	Winch out	Winch out
5	Jib extend	Inflate ancillary 1
6	Jib retract	Deflate ancillary 1
5 7	Jib left	Inflate ancillary 2
8	Jib right	Deflate ancillary 2

The "winch out" function either reverses the winch motor or releases the winch to enable cable to be unwound
10 from the drum.

"Ancillary 1" will usually be the device 60 when connected to connector 86, and "Ancillary 2" will usually be the device 63 when connected to connector 87 via the
15 unit 68 and the hose 70 and lead 71.

The invention is not confined to details of the foregoing examples and it includes within its scope mechanical and functional equivalents and variants of the
20 apparatus disclosed. Such variants are encompassed within the scope of the invention.

For example, the first embodiment may be adapted for use in an installation such as the bath installation shown
25 in FIGURE 18, in which a bath 88 is located against a wall 89, and a bathlift 90, comprising the lifting means 39 and a seat 31A with flank panels 42, is located in the bath e.g. by suckers (not shown) on the base of the lifting

means; and in which the cable winch 10 and cable guide 91 are fixed to the wall 89 so that the cable 15 can be run across the seat 31A to draw a person (on the slider 11) from a seat or other support, e.g. the wheelchair 30, onto the seat 31A when the latter is raised to about the level of the brim 92 of the bath so that the flank panels rest thereon. Simplified versions of the units 41 and 80 (not shown in FIGURE 18) are employed for controlling the bathlift and winch.

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Further, the second embodiment of the apparatus may be adapted for use on a bed or trolley, such as the bed 24A shown in FIGURES 19 and 20, by providing on the bed a mast and jib assembly 50A. In this assembly 50A a mounting 93 is secured to the bed frame 23 to secure (preferably releasably) the assembly to the frame; and for convenience the rack 53 is inverted to extend below the mast pivot axis and the worm 54 is relocated onto a lower extension of the mast 52. The assembly 50A is otherwise similar to form and function to the assembly 50 hereinbefore described.

Also, it will be readily appreciated that in the assembly 50A the mast may be, but need not be, telescopically extendable, but it may be advantageous to make the jib telescopically extendable and to provide a motor equivalent to the motor 58 at one end of the jib. Additionally the winch 10 may be located on the jib 55 instead of the mast, e.g. at the free end of the jib as

shown in FIGURE 21A, the pulleys 56 and 57 of the guide means being retained for relocation of the cable for operation as shown in FIGURE 11 and FIGURE 19.

5 It will be readily appreciated that the embodiments described are by way of example only, and that the invention includes and provides apparatus for transferring persons incorporating any suitable combination of parts, equipment and functional means taken selectively from any
10 plurality of the embodiments. For example, the winch which is transferable and relocatable in a plurality of positions as disclosed in the first embodiment may be employed in appropriately modified forms of the second and fourth
15 embodiments, e.g. as shown in FIGURE 21B in which the free end of the jib 55 provides a first socket mounting or mounting socket 22 for the winch 10 for use in transverse transfer, and the mast 52 (or the platform, seat, chassis or bed frame) provides an alternative socket mounting or
20 mounting socket 22 for use in longitudinal or rearwards transfer. The socket mountings 22 are preferably provided with fasteners, such as the fasteners 96 shown in FIGURE 21B to retain the posts 21 in the socket mountings.

Further, the assembly 50A could be secured to the end
25 frame member 94 of a trolley such as the trolley 95 shown in FIGURE 20, instead of to a bed or even a chair or other support.

The terms and expressions used herein are by way of example, and include within their scope equivalents, synonyms and generic terms.

The invention further provides and includes a method
5 or apparatus comprising any novel step, part or feature, or combination thereof disclosed herein or in the accompanying drawings.

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CLAIMS

1. A method of transferring a disabled person from a first supporting surface to a second supporting surface
5 comprising the steps of:-

(a) locating a winch cable to extend across the second supporting surface to the first supporting surface, and inserting a flexible slider between said person
10 and the first supporting surface;

(b) connecting said winch cable to one margin of the slider;

15 (c) actuating a winch to apply tension to the cable to drag the slider from the first to the second surface carrying said person therewith; and, optionally,

(d) removing the slider from beneath said person.
20

2. A method as claimed in Claim 1 including before step (c) the step of bringing said surfaces into a relationship wherein the second surface is level with or slightly lower than the first surface.

25

3. A method as claimed in Claim 1 or 2 comprising the subsequent steps of relocating the winch cable to extend across the first supporting surface to the second

supporting surface and re-attaching the cable to the opposite margin of the slider; and actuating the winch to apply tension to the cable to drag the slider back onto the first supporting surface.

5

4. Apparatus constructed and arranged for performing the method claimed in Claim 1, and including a cable winch, a slider and connector means to connect the cable to the slider, together with a support comprising a platform which
10 provides a supporting surface and bridging means to bridge a gap between the supporting surface and an adjacent supporting surface; and including a mounting for locating the cable winch in relation to the platform.

15 5. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 4, constructed for lifting and moving disabled persons in accordance with the method claimed in Claim 2, and further comprising platform lifting means mounted on the support to raise and lower the platform, the cable winch being directly or indirectly
20 connected to the platform for drawing the cable of the winch across the platform.

6. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 4 or 5 and further including a mast assembly which comprises a mast, a jib,
25 and a mounting for locating the mast assembly for movement relative to the support so that the jib is movable to alongside the support, and wherein the winch is operable to retract the cable to a free end of the jib for transferring

persons to and/or from the support in accordance with the method claimed in Claim 3.

7. Apparatus for moving disabled persons, comprising a
5 cable winch secured, or adapted to be secured by a mounting, to or adjacent to a support so that a cable of the winch can be extended across a platform provided on the support, a slider which can be inserted between a disabled person and a surface on which said person is supported, and
10 a connector to releasably connect an end of the slider to the cable so that operation of the winch drags said slider across said surface and onto said platform to transfer the person from the surface to the platform.

15 8. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 7 wherein the mounting is attached or attachable on or to a handrail or structural member alongside or adjacent the support located in a medical, nursing or sanitary installation.

20 9. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 7 wherein the support is in the form of a bed, wheelchair, stretcher or trolley, and the platform provides a supporting surface on which a person can sit, recline or lie; and wherein the winch is releasably connected to the platform by the mounting.

25

10. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 7 wherein the winch is carried by a mast assembly which is pivotally connected to said platform.

11. Apparatus as claimed in claim 10 wherein the mast assembly comprises a mast and a jib extending from a free end of the mast.

5 12. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 11 wherein the cable is extendable from and retractable to a free end of the jib.

13. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 12 wherein the winch is fixedly or removably mounted on the jib.

10

14. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 12 wherein the winch is mounted on the mast and at least the free end of the jib is provided with cable guide means.

15 15. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 11, 12, 13 or 14 wherein the mast is extendable.

16. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15 wherein the jib is extendable.

20

17. Apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 7 to 16 further including lifting means to raise and lower the platform.

25 18. Apparatus for moving disabled persons in the form of a wheelchair comprising a seat, a slider, a powered lifting means for raising and lowering the seat, a powered leg support device attachable to a front end of the seat, a

powered lifting device separable from the wheelchair, a cable winch, and means to connect the cable of the winch to the slider, and a remote control unit to selectively energise said lifting means, the leg support device, the
5 lifting device and said winch for use in raising a person on the lifting device and then drawing the raised person on the slider from the lifting device onto the seat by means of the cable unit.

10 19. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 18 wherein the lifting means, leg support device and lifting device are pneumatically operated.

20. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 17, 18 or 19 wherein
15 either or each of the lifting means and lifting device comprises a plurality of pneumatically inflatable bags secured one on top of the other, each bag including internal connection means to limit separation of an upper panel from a lower panel of the bag.

20

21. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 19 further including a pressure sensitive control unit constructed and arranged to receive a single compressed air supply and to distribute the compressed air sequentially to a plurality of outlets
25 which, in use, are connected to the bags, so that, starting with the lowermost, each bag is inflated in turn to a predetermined pressure and is pneumatically isolated from the supply before inflation of the next above bag

commences.

22. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 19 wherein the lifting device, when deflated, is sufficiently flexible and thin to
5 be slid or eased under a disabled person; and provides sufficient lift to raise the uppermost surface of the device approximately to the level of the seat in its lowermost condition.

10 23. Apparatus for moving disabled persons in the form of a bed or trolley comprising a platform, a winch mounted on a mast assembly pivotally mounted at one end of the platform, the mast assembly comprising a jib mounted on a
15 free end of a mast to extend towards the other end of the platform, said winch having a cable which is extendable and retractable to and from a free end of the jib; said mast assembly being pivotally movable to swing the jib from one side of the platform to the other side of the platform.

20 24. A bath or bath installation incorporating apparatus for moving disabled persons comprising a slider, an elevating support located in the bath, a cable winch mounted on or adjacent to the bath, and guide means to
25 guide a winch cable from the winch to alongside the elevating support, connector means to connect the cable to the slider so that in use the winch can be operated to draw the slider with a person thereon approximately in the plane of the support from outside the bath onto the support after

the support has been raised to approximately the level of a brim of the bath.

25. A method or apparatus substantially as hereinbefore
5 described with reference to any Figure or Figures of the accompanying drawings.

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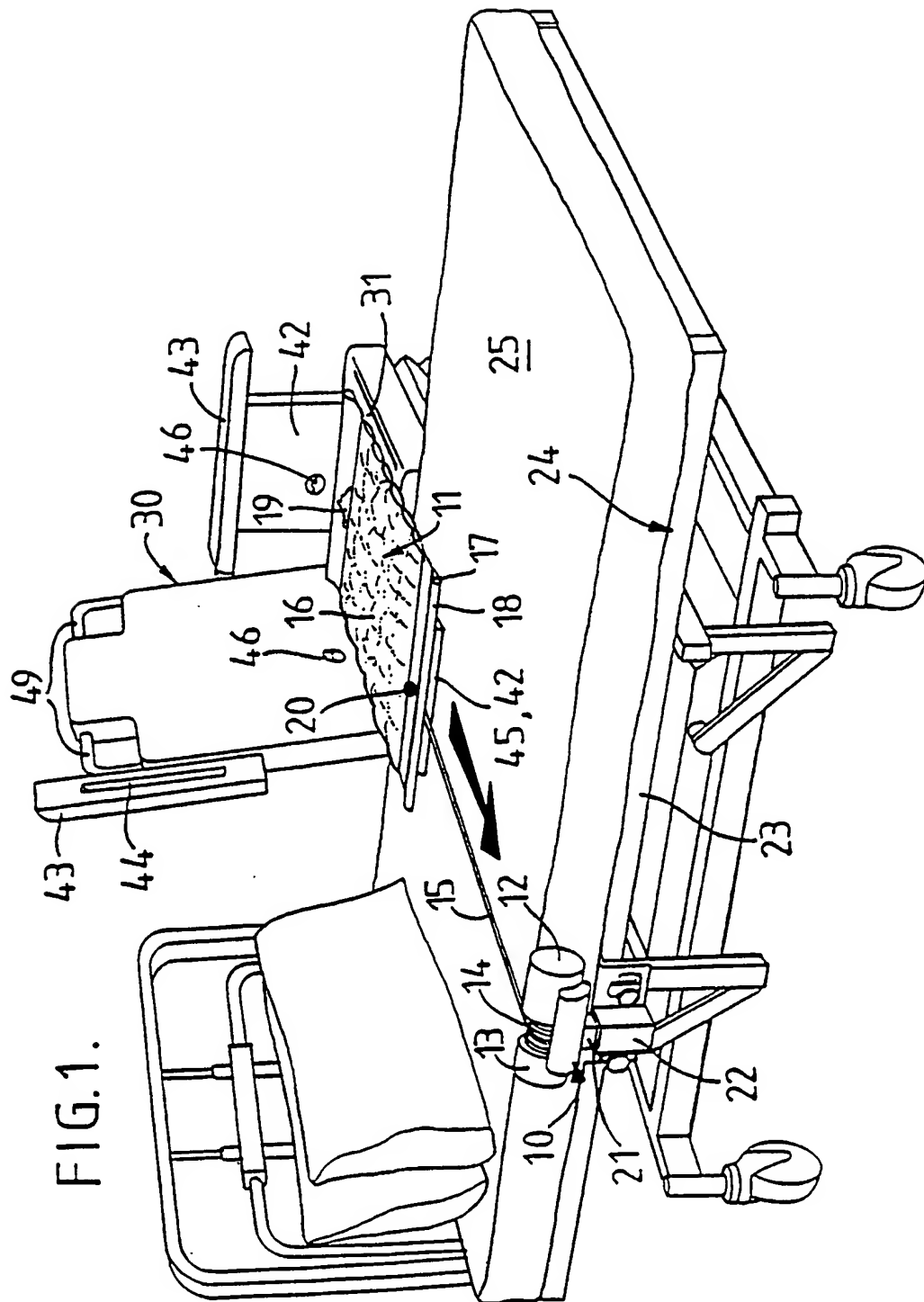


FIG. 1.

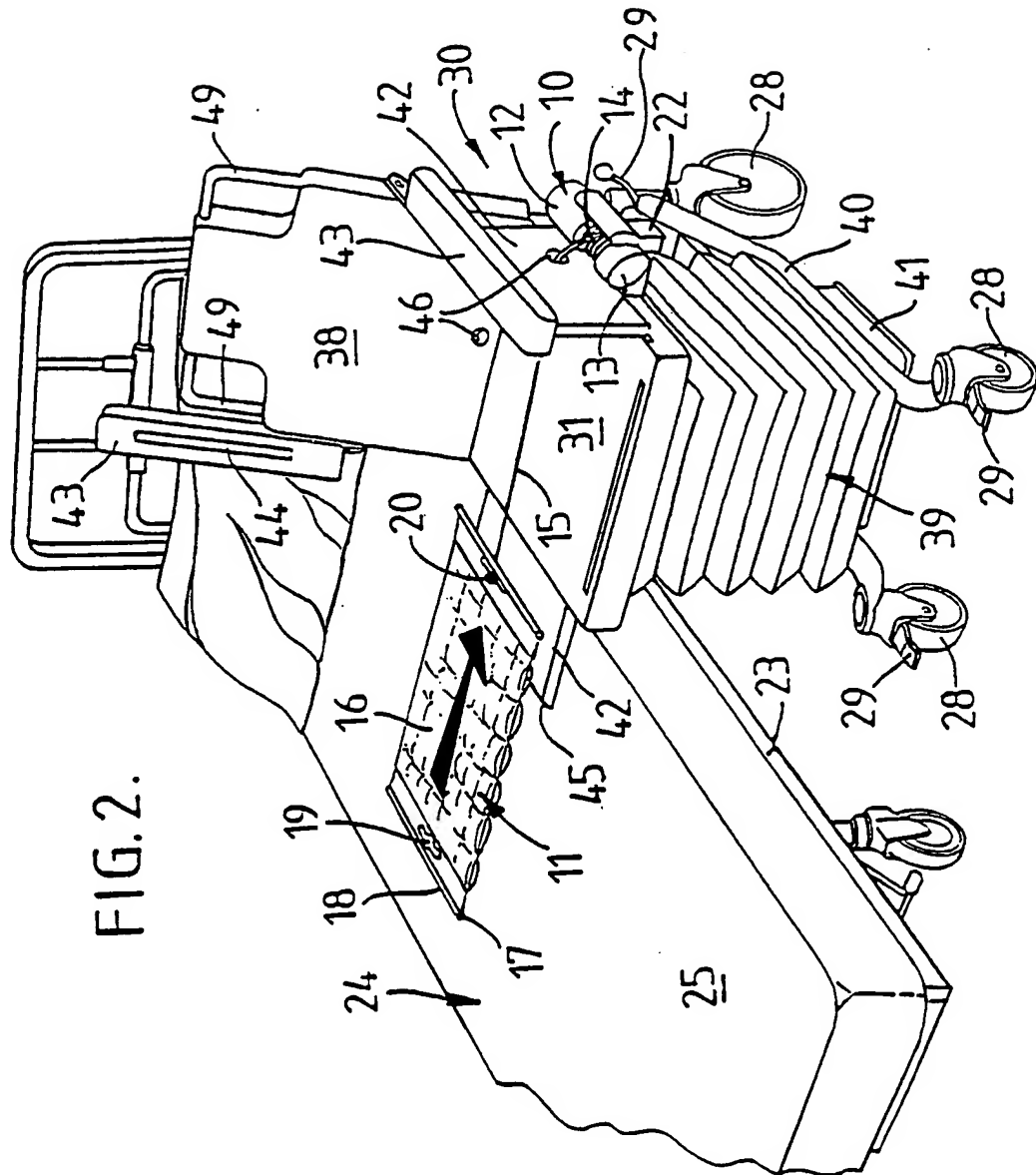
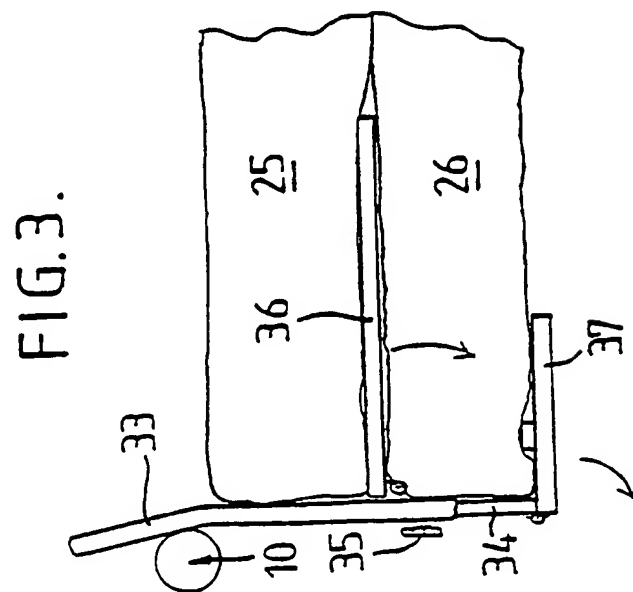
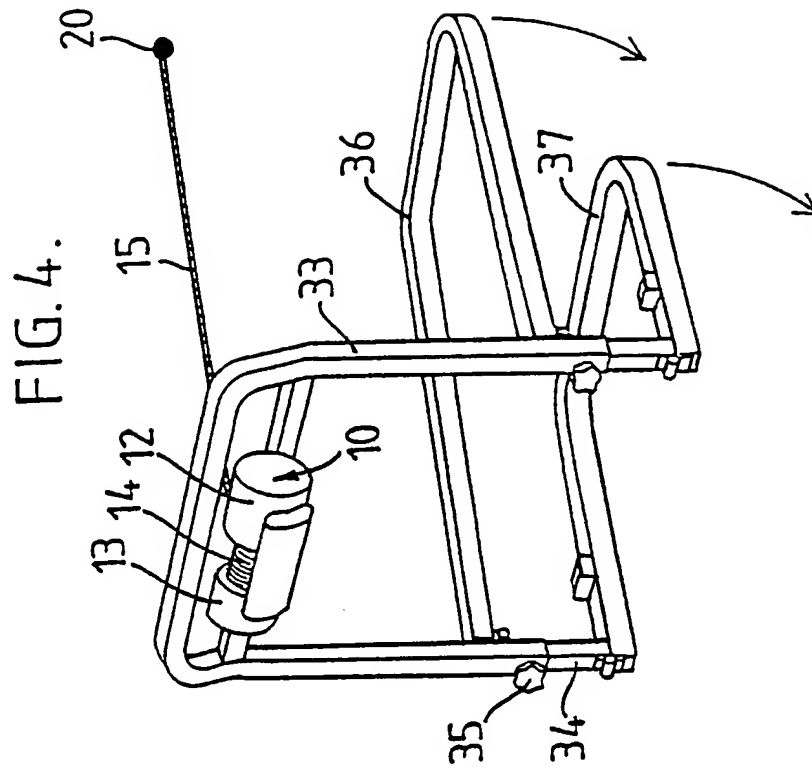


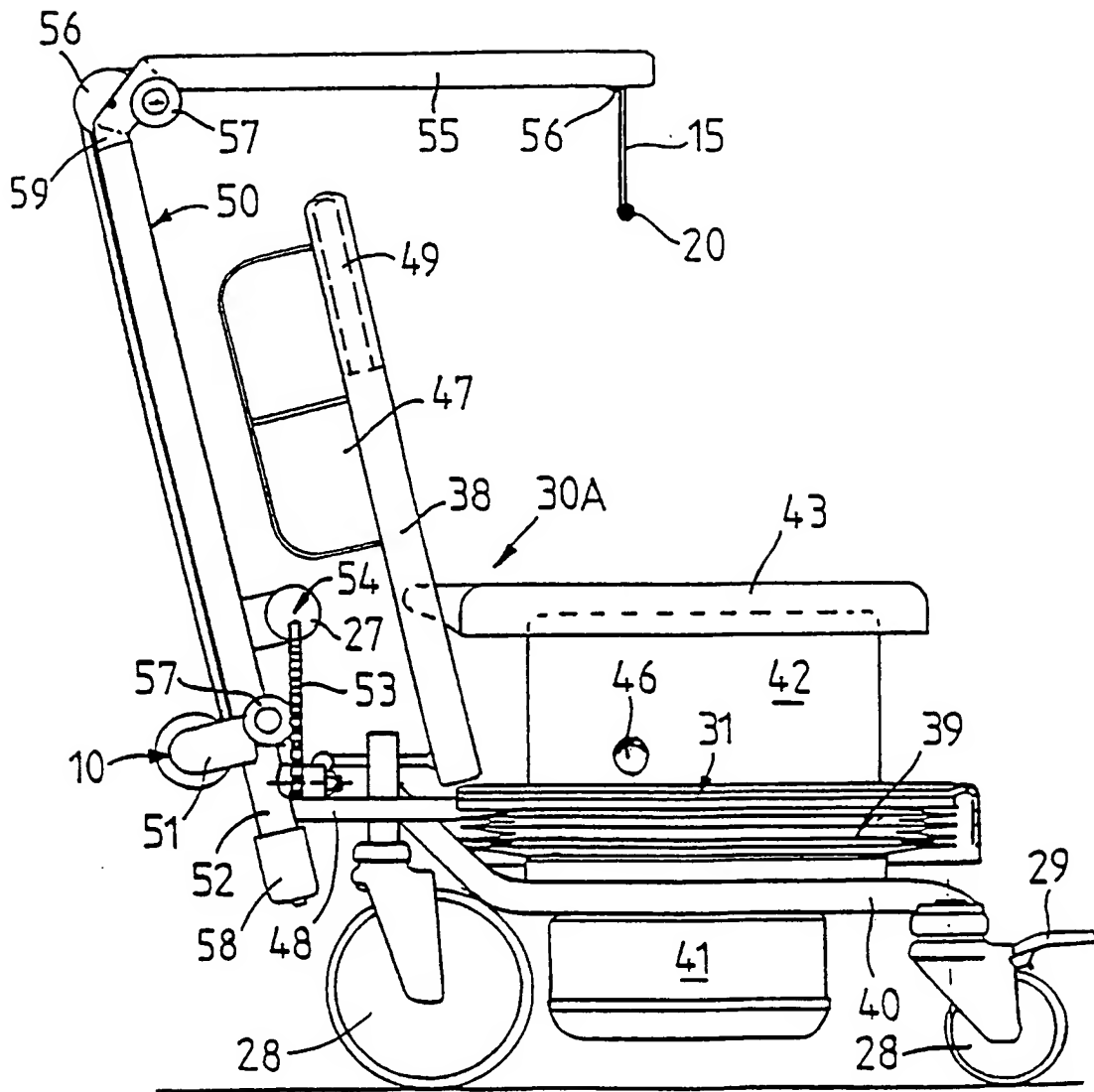
FIG. 2.

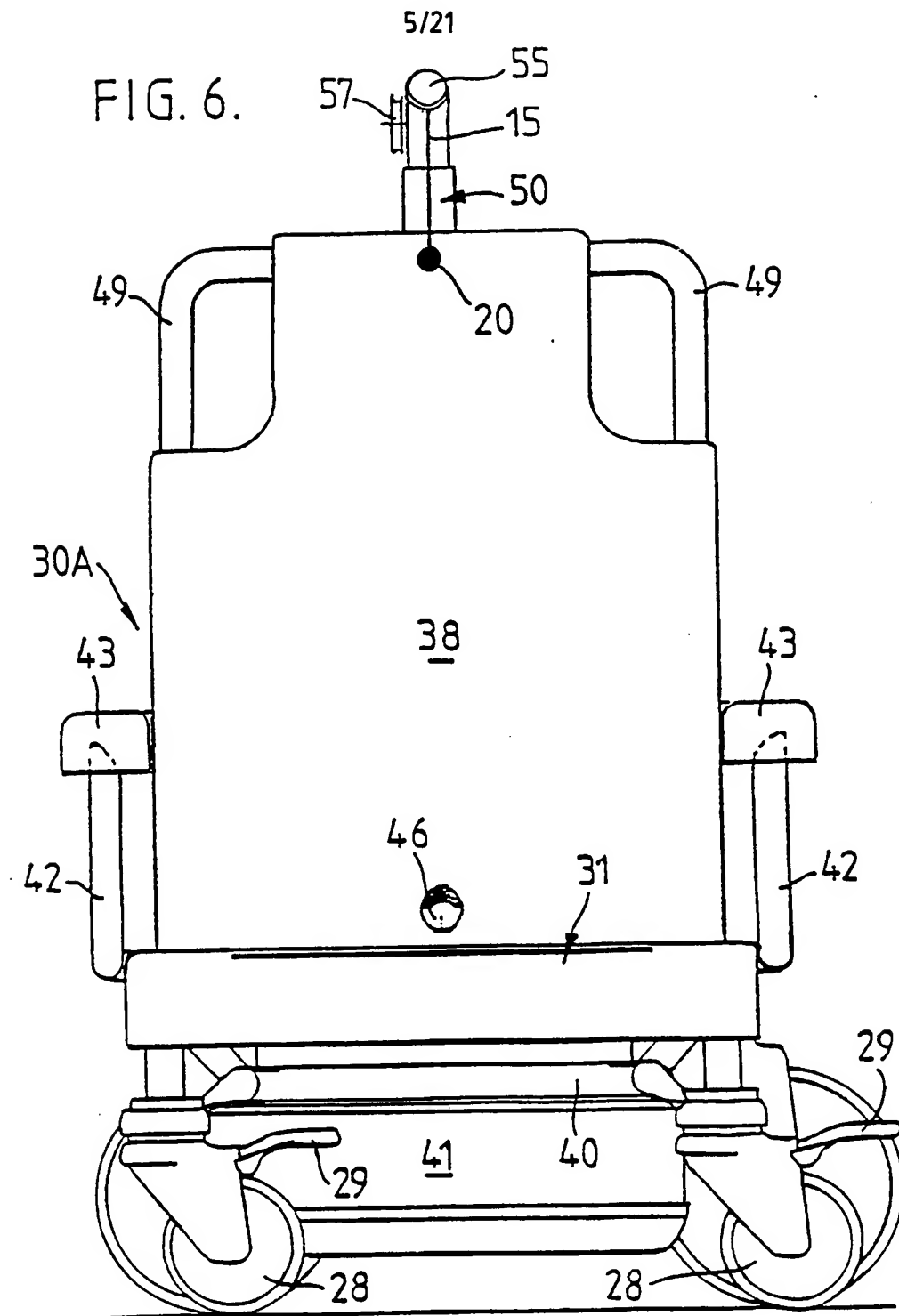
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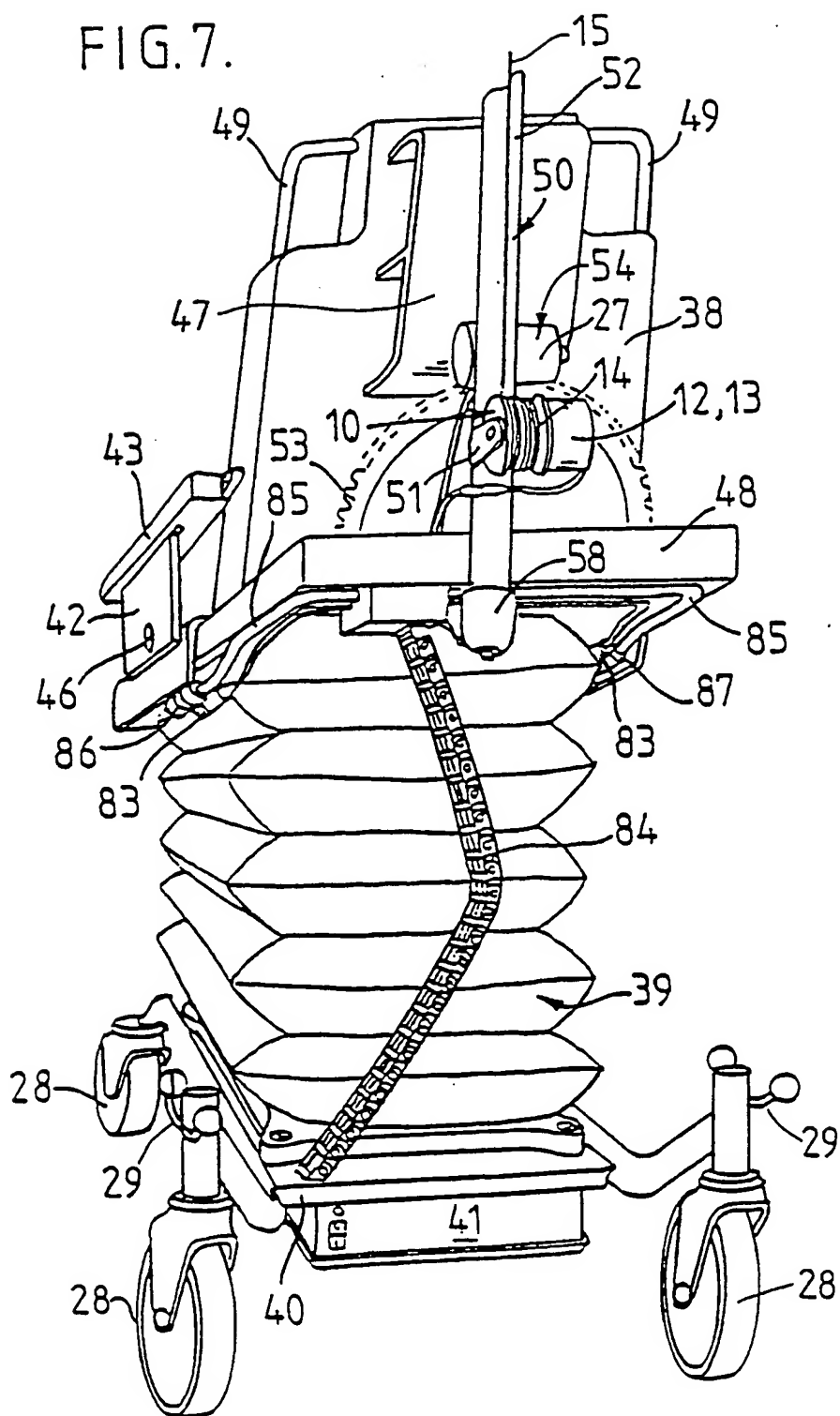
FIG. 5.



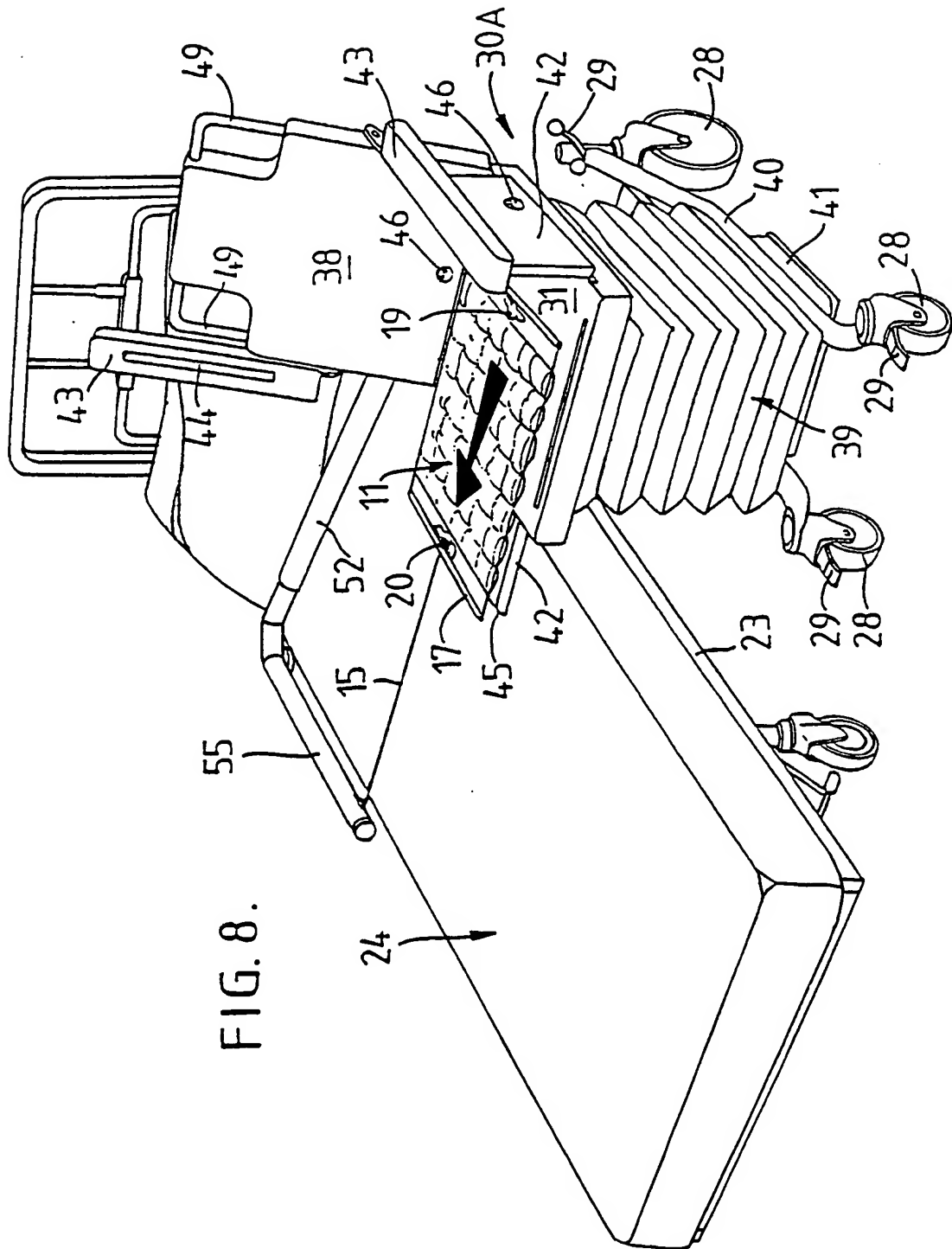


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FIG. 7.



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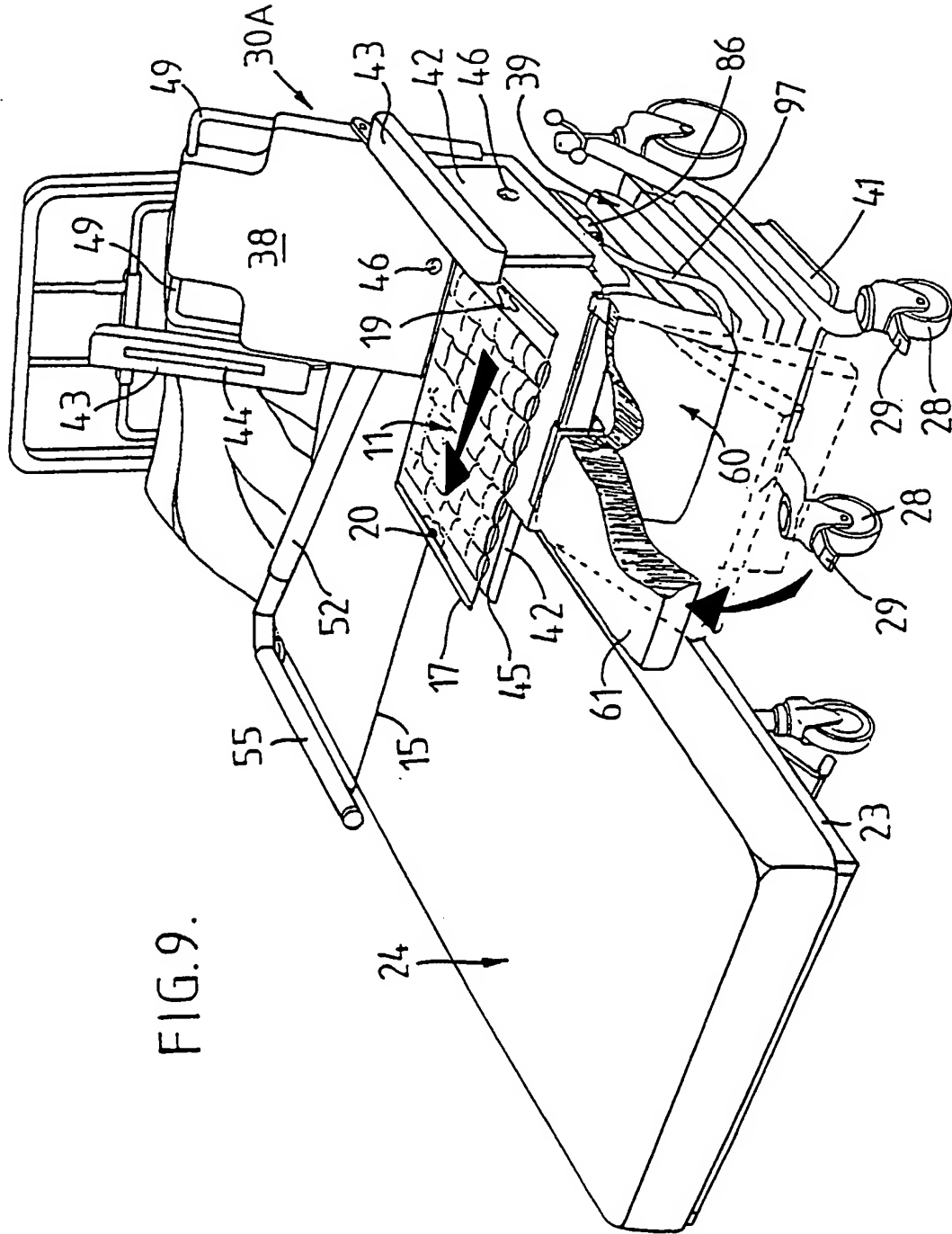


FIG. 9.

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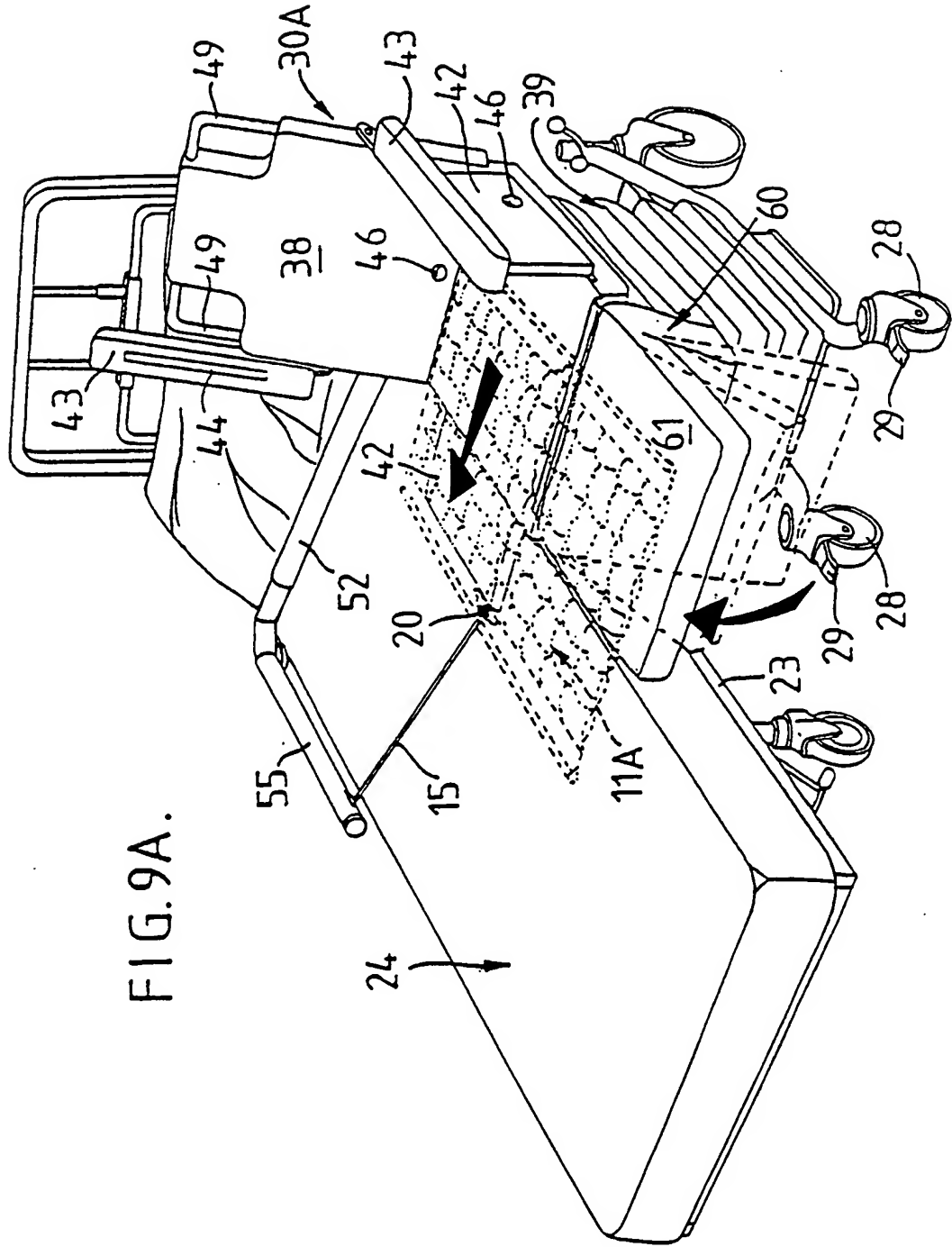
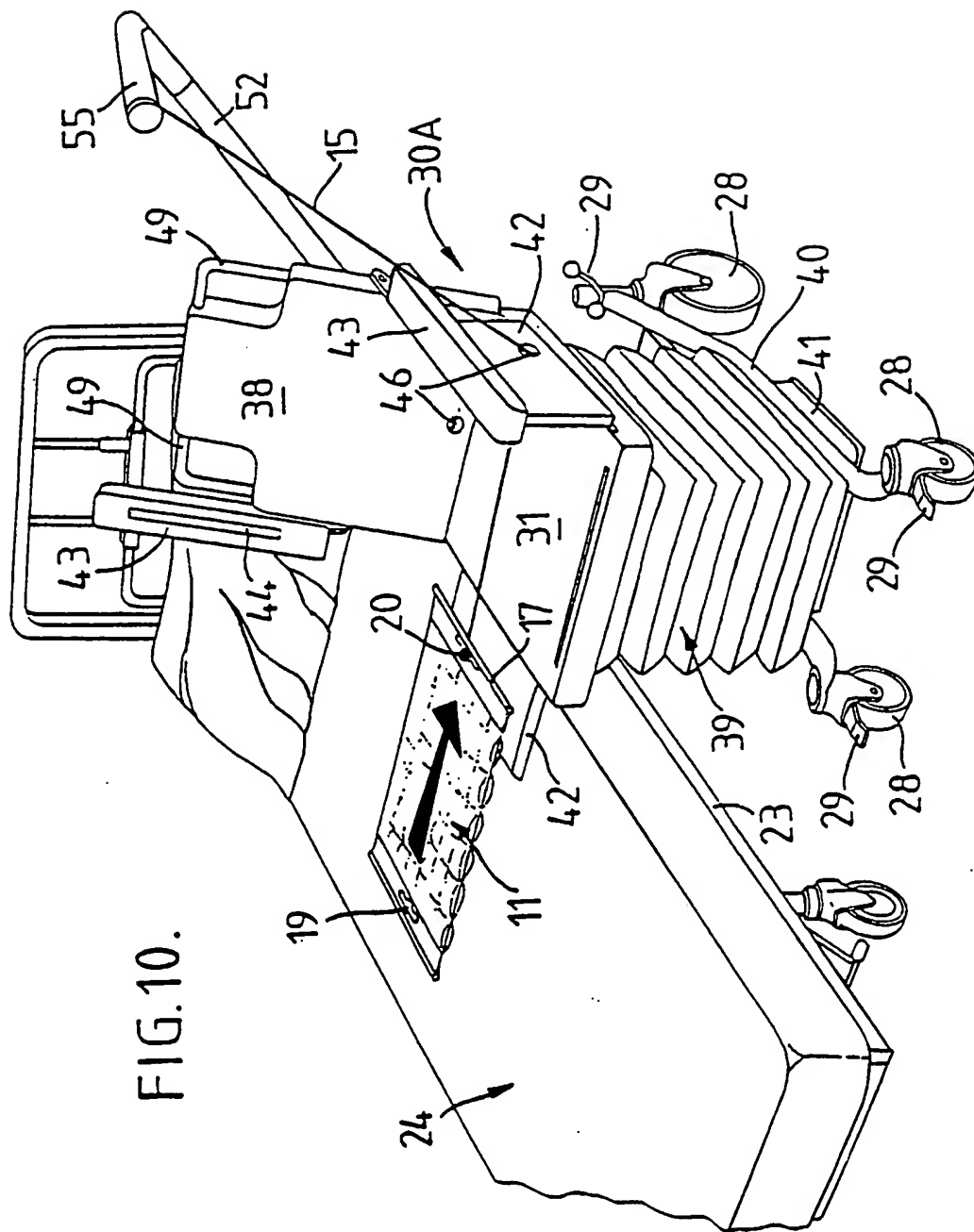
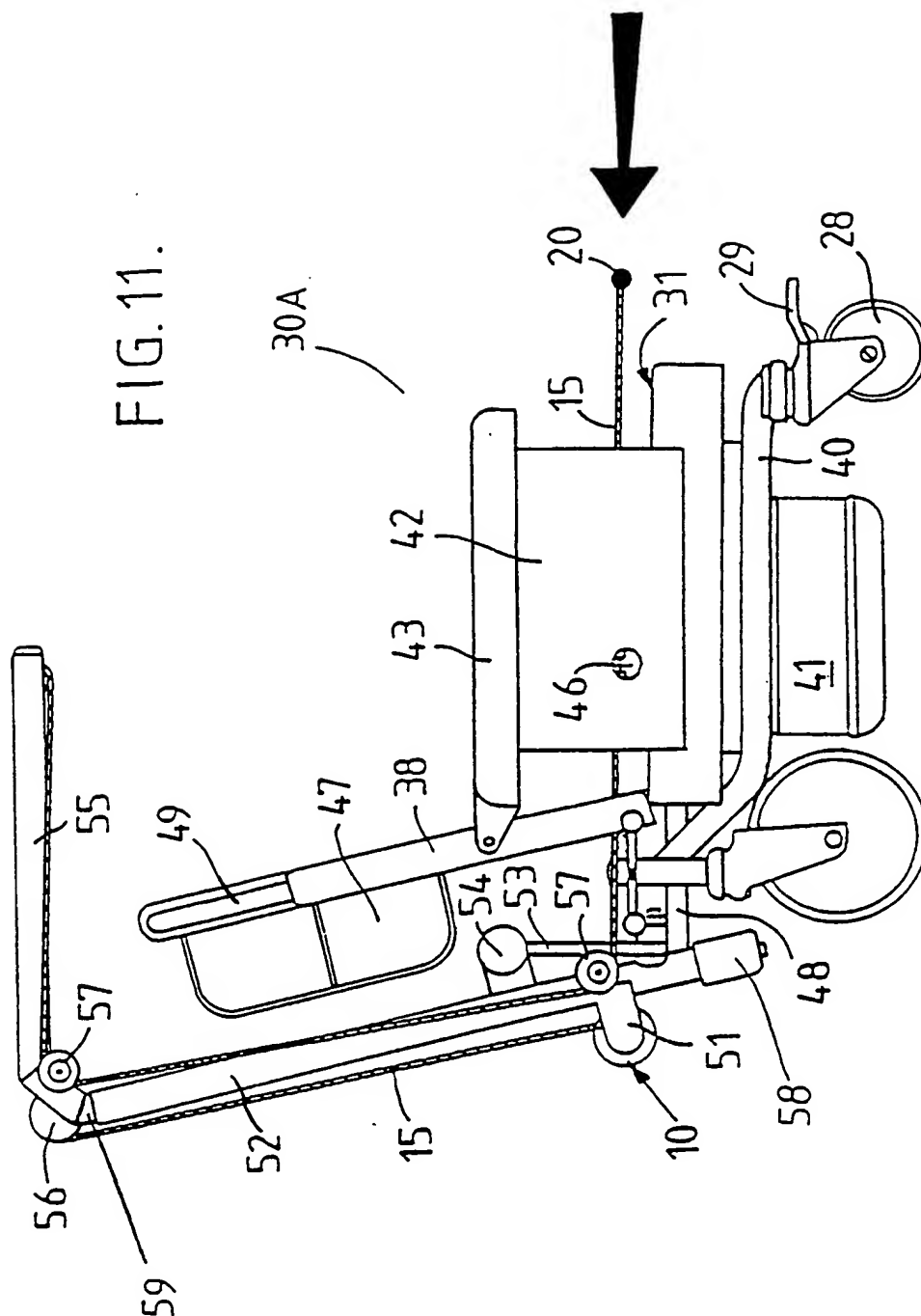


FIG. 9A.

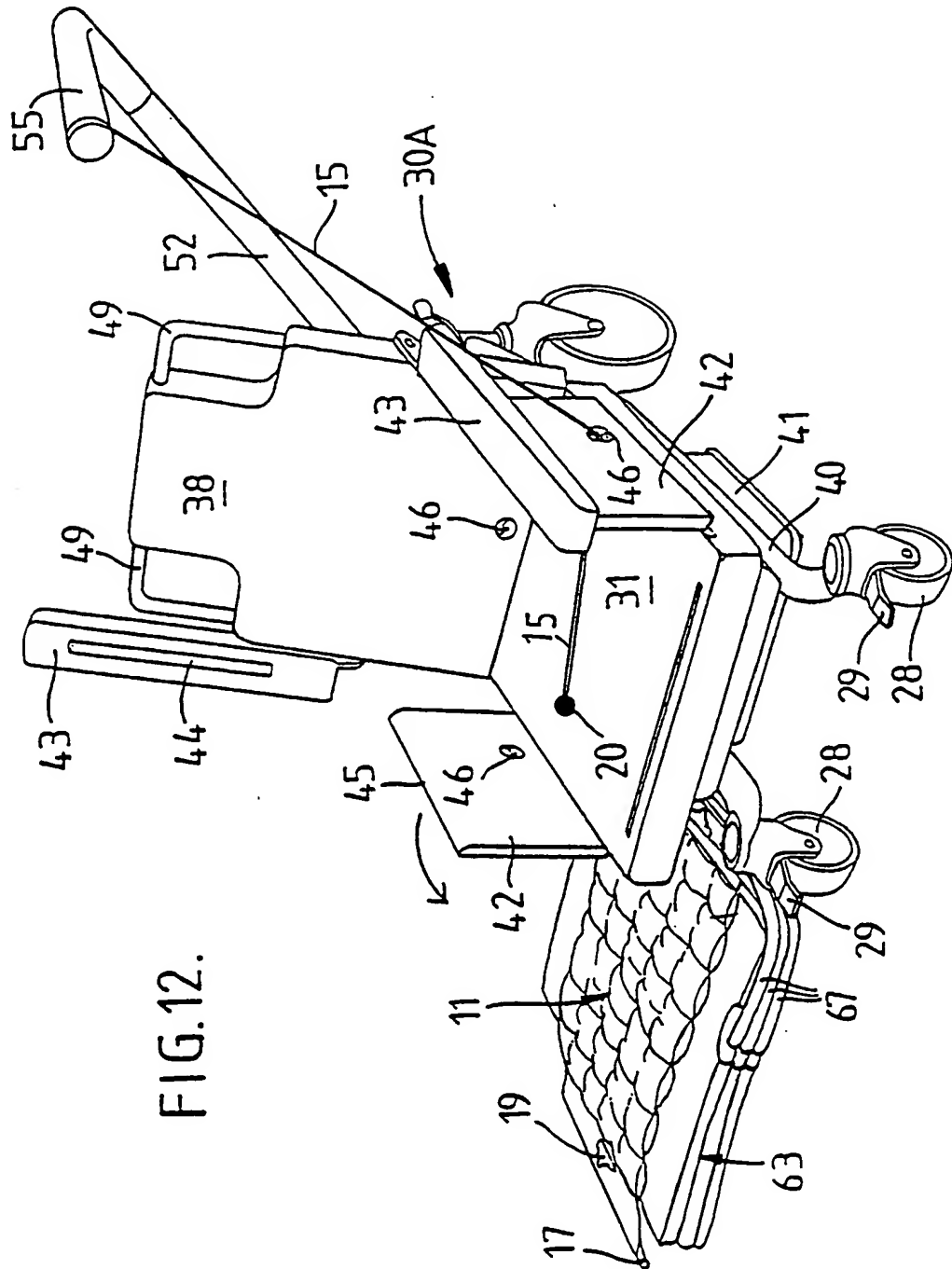
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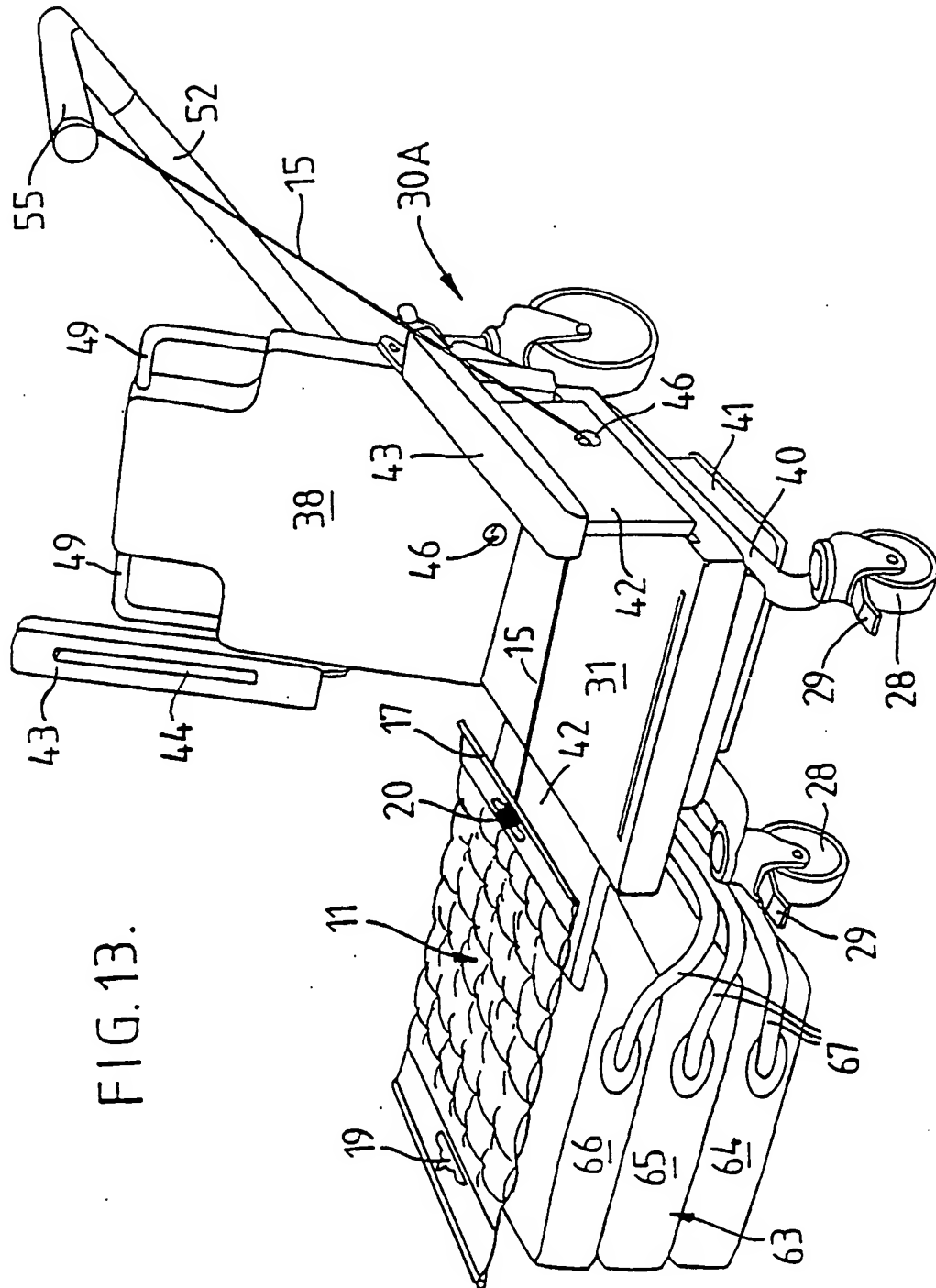
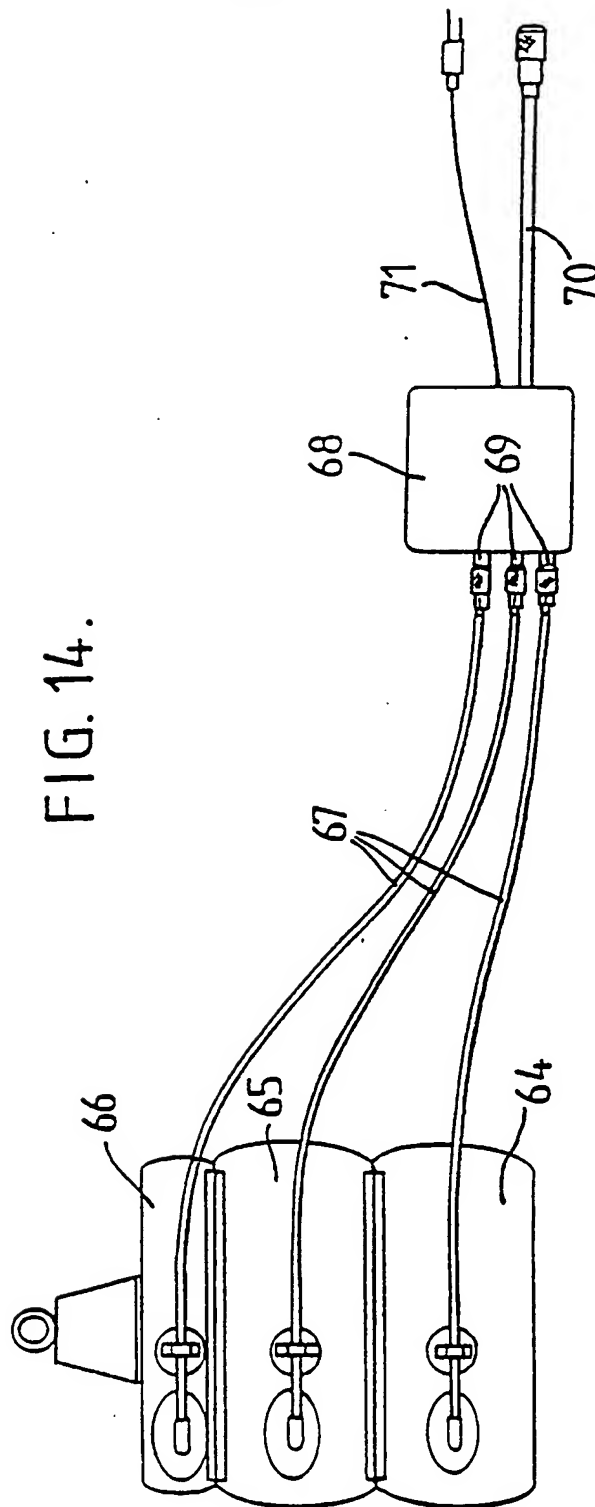


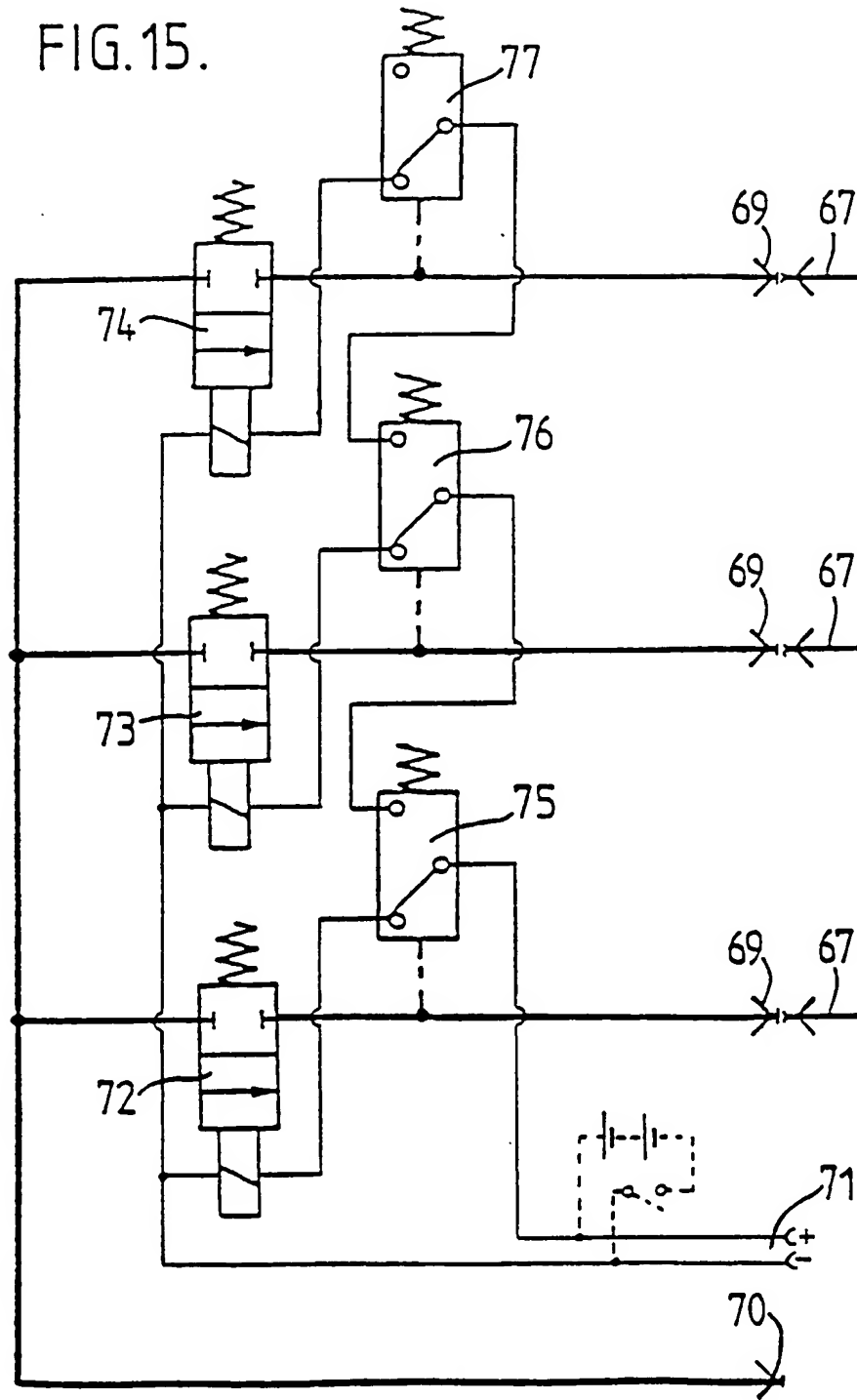
FIG. 13.

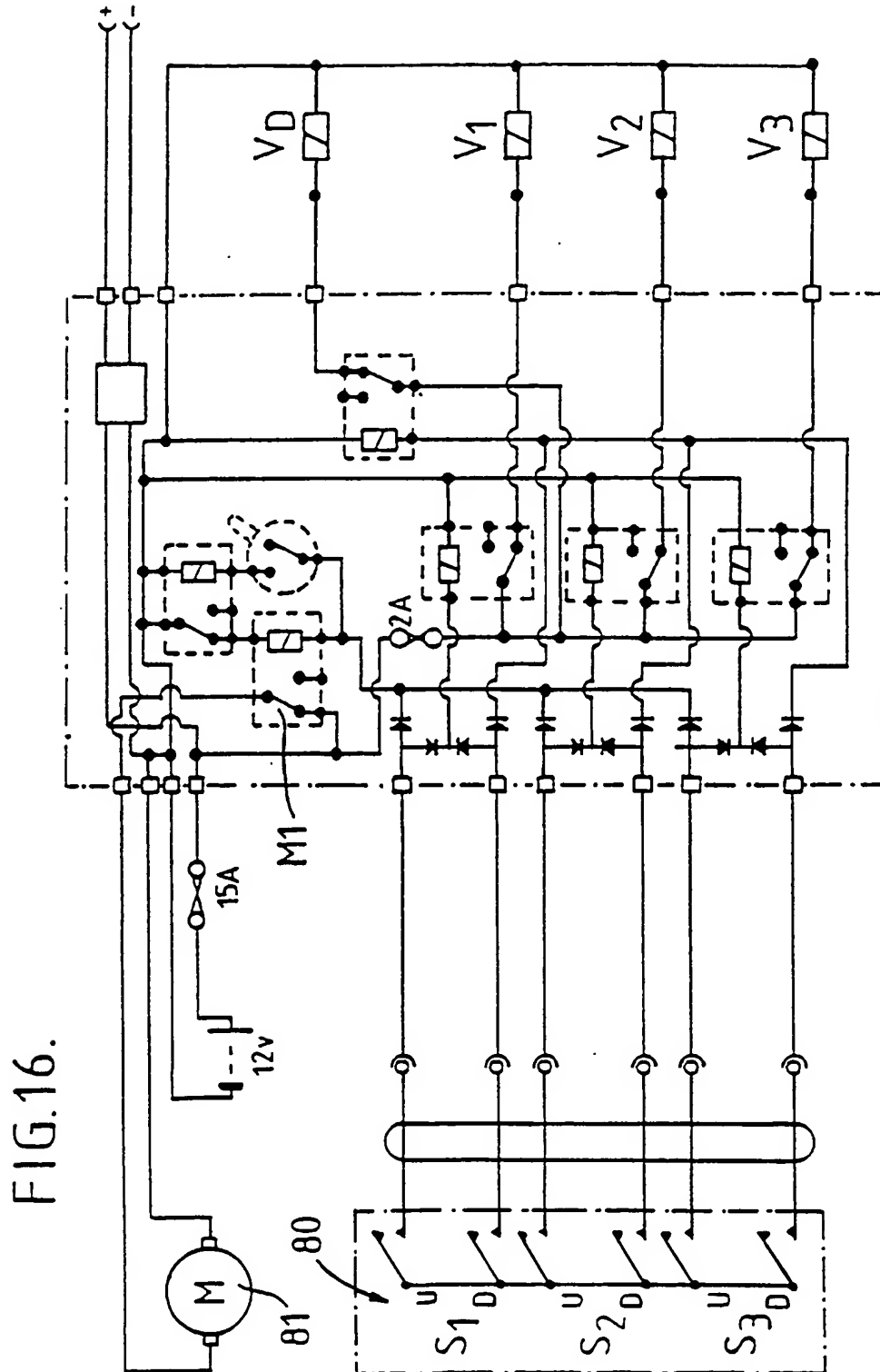
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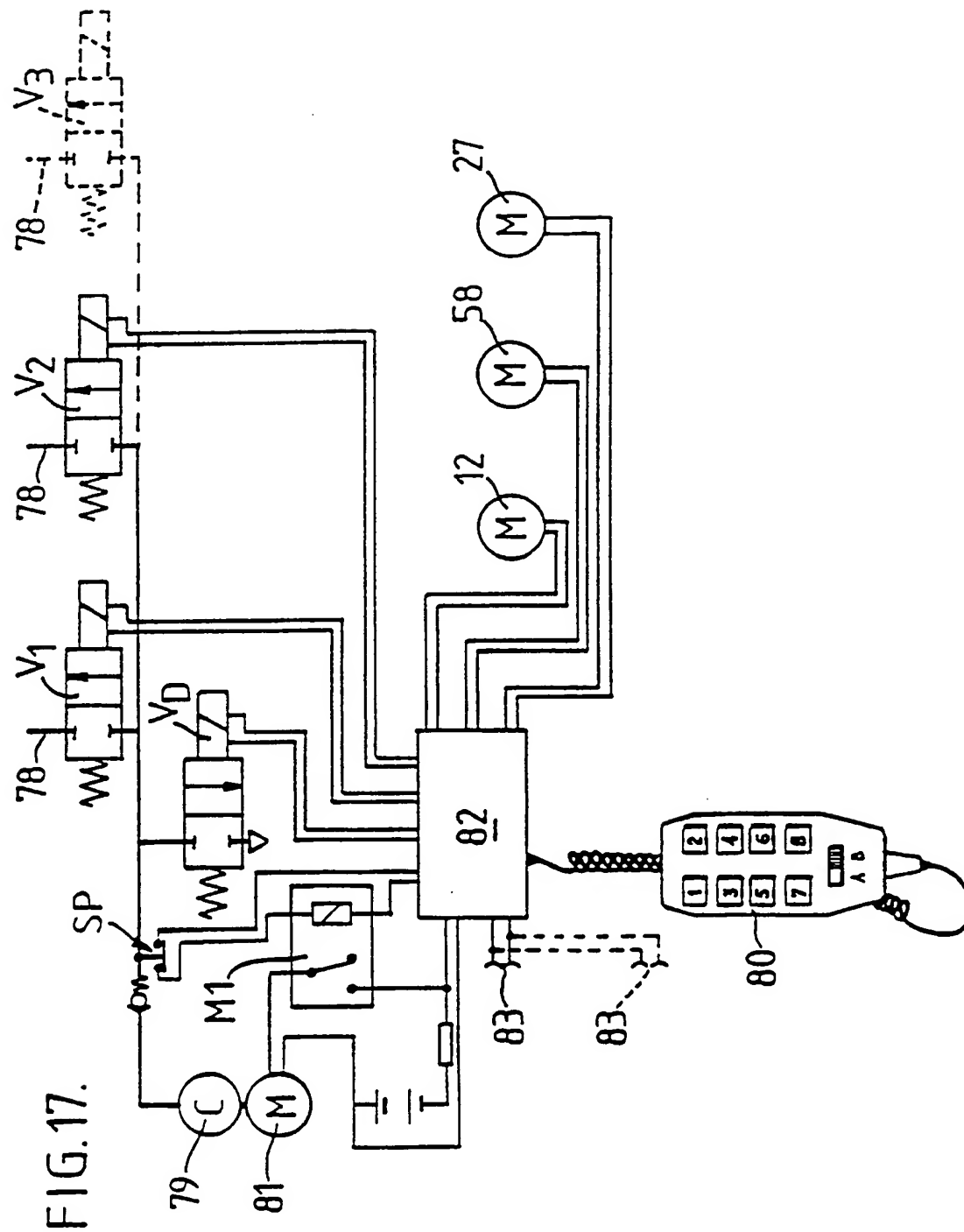


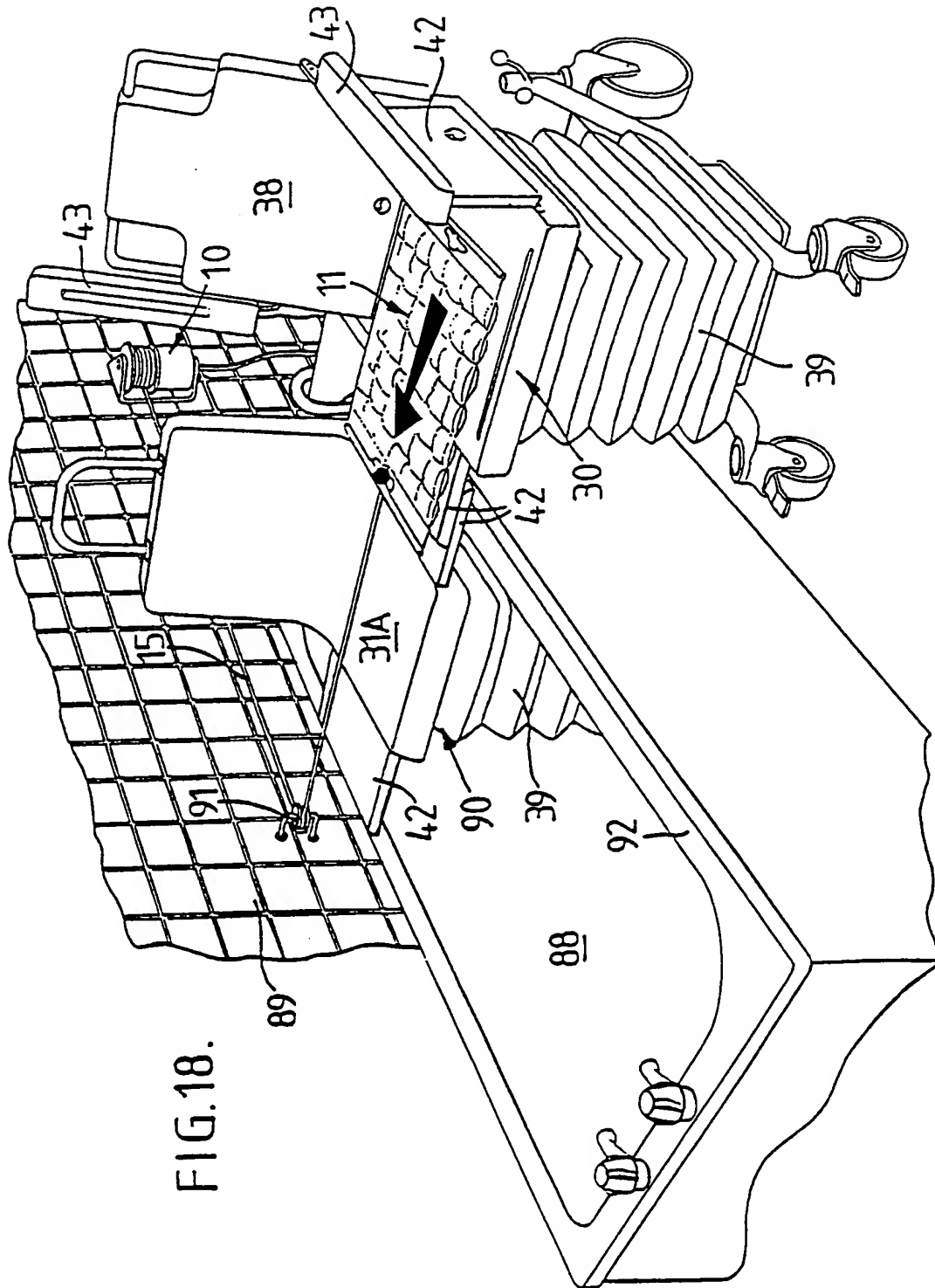
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FIG.15.









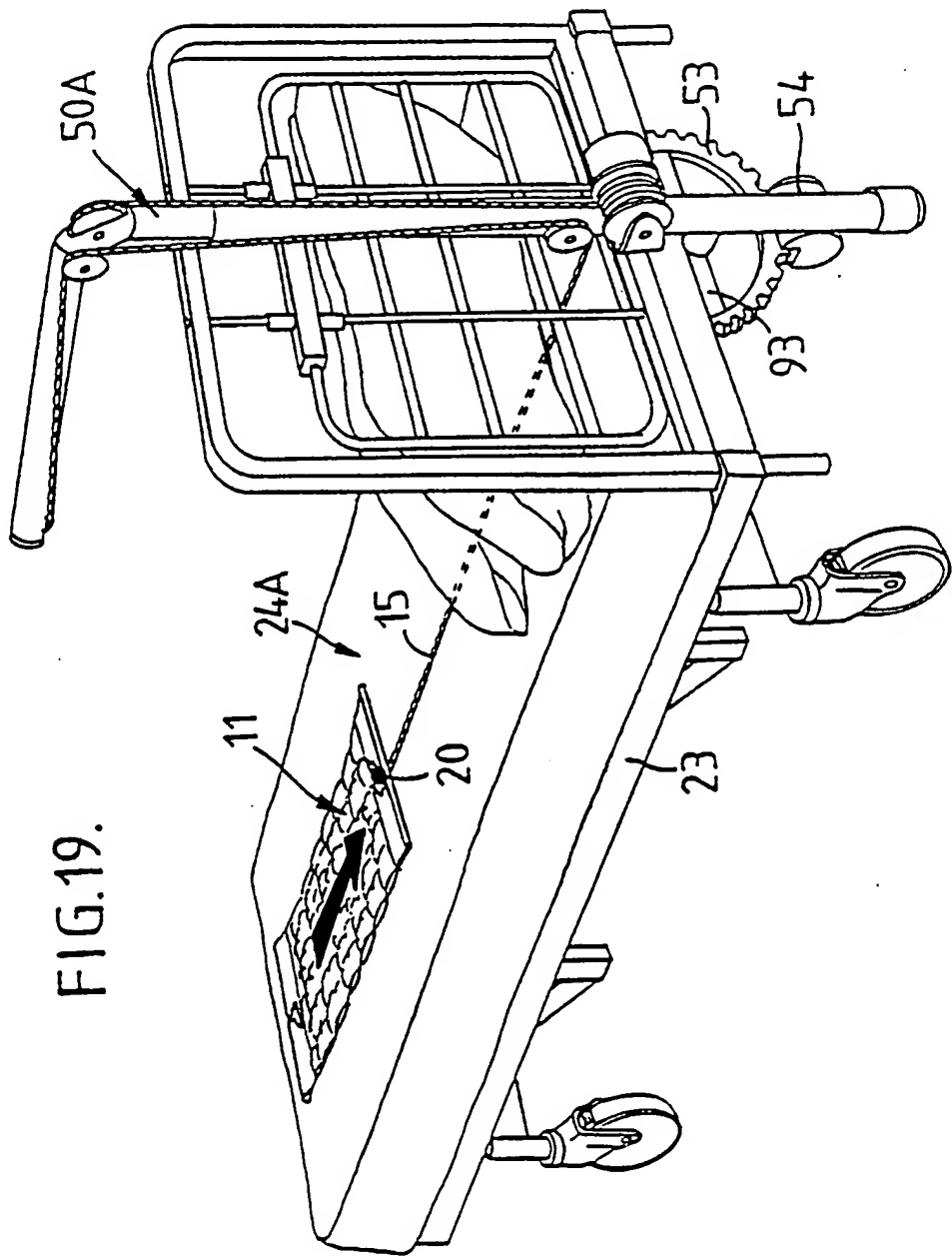
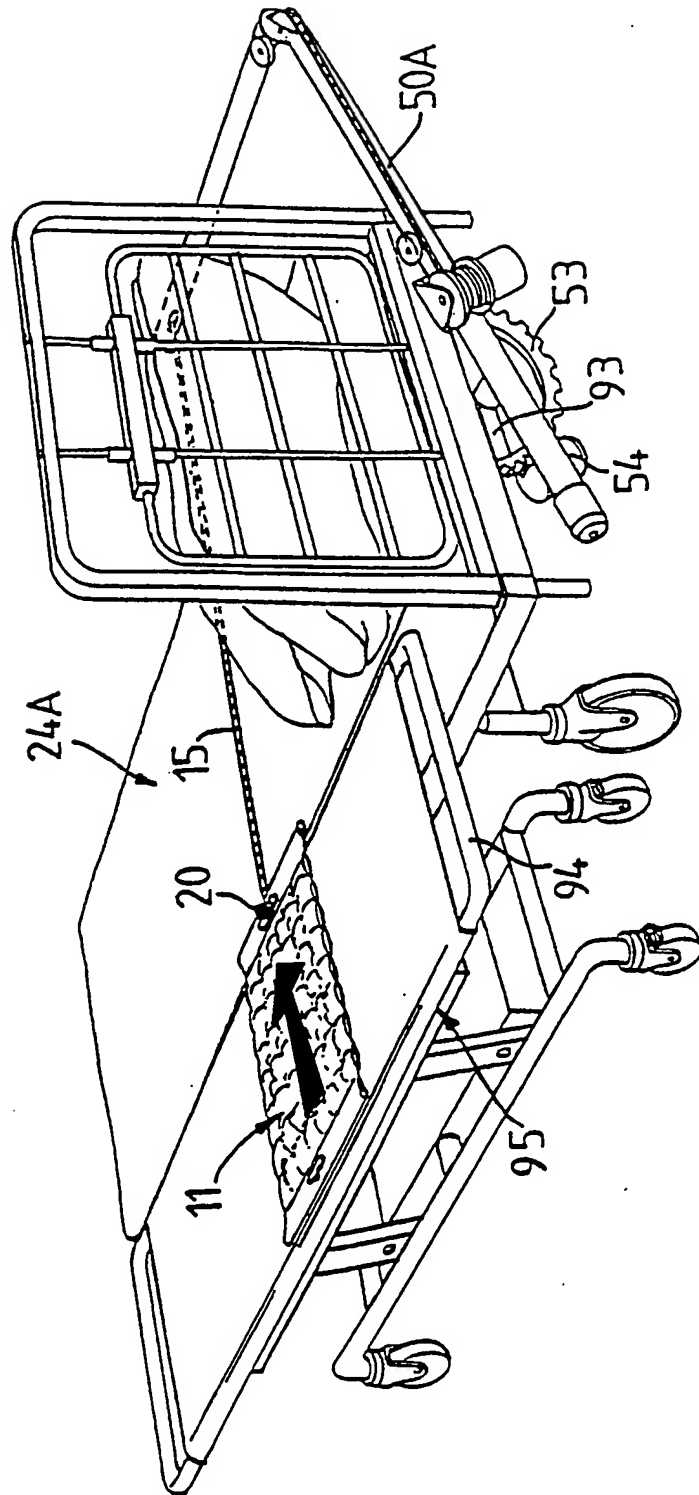


FIG. 19.

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FIG. 20.



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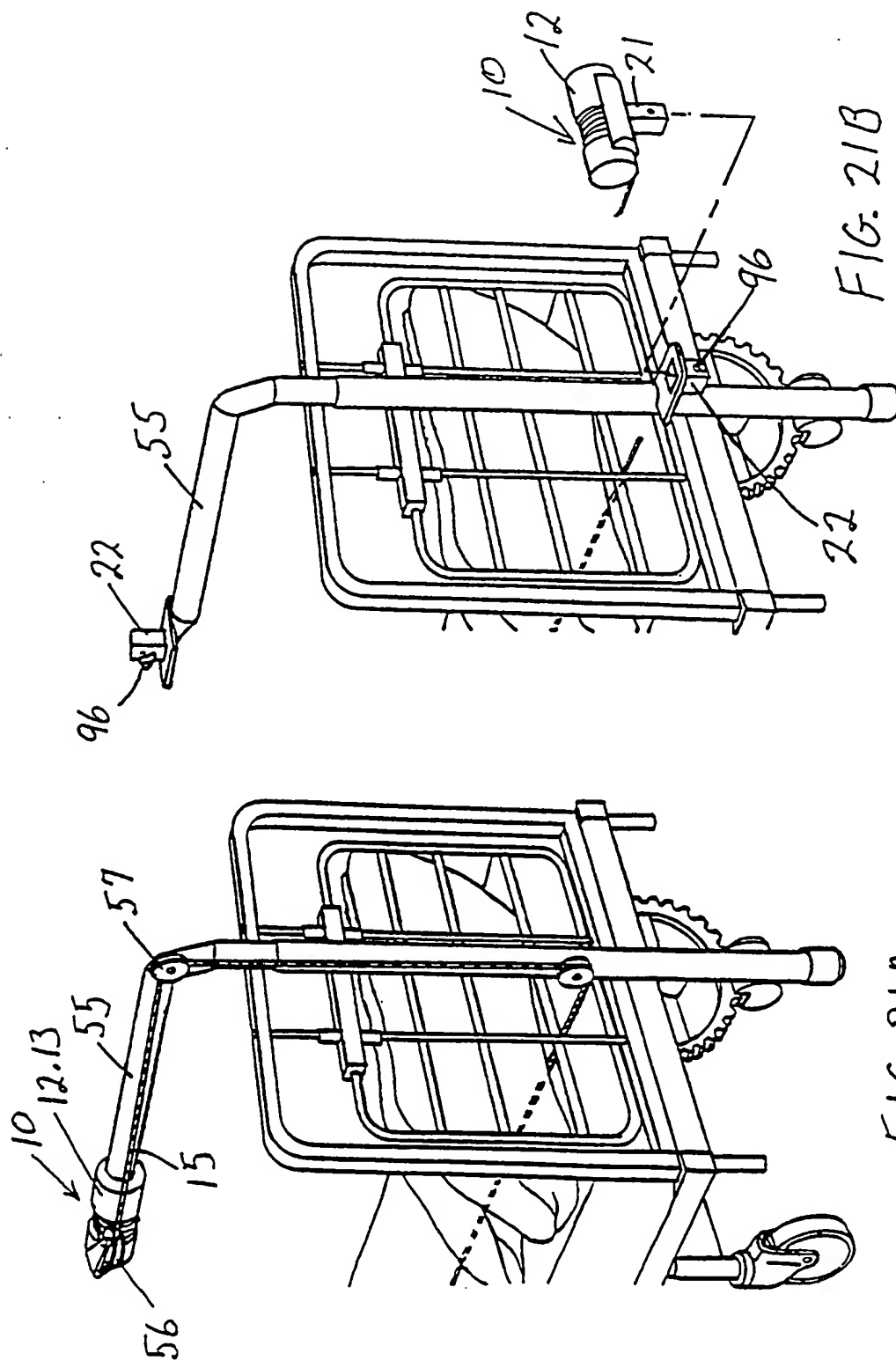


FIG. 21B

FIG. 21A.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 95/00221

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 A61G7/10

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61G

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X Y	GB,A,2 139 487 (STALA OY) 14 November 1984 see the whole document	1,2,7-9 3-5, 18-20,24
Y	US,A,2 587 068 (SANDERS) 26 February 1952 see column 5, line 52 - line 70; figure 10	3
Y	GB,A,2 097 250 (TALBOT ET AL.) 3 November 1982 see abstract; figures	4,5, 18-20,24

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

12 May 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

24.05.95

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Godot, T

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Internat . Application No
PCT/GB 95/00221

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
GB-A-2139487	14-11-84	FI-A- 8103653 DE-A- 3317598 FR-A, B 2546058 SE-B- 449049 SE-A- 8302746	29-07-83 15-11-84 23-11-84 06-04-87 17-11-84
US-A-2587068	26-02-52	NONE	
GB-A-2097250	03-11-82	GB-A, B 2110527	22-06-83

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